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## Israel planned to kill Hizbollah chief-newspaper

MIAMI (AP) — A newspaper reported Tuesday that Israel planned to kill the leader of the Hizbollah Shiite Muslim fundamentalist movement in Lebanon, but was thwarted by a military accident that killed the would-be assassin. The Nov. 5 mishap, in which an armour corps unit of the Israeli defence forces fired a live missile at an elite squad of soldiers, killed five members of a strike force simulating the assassination of Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah, according to Tuesday's editions of the Miami Herald. The actual murder was planned for that night in the southern suburbs of Beirut, the newspaper reported from Jerusalem. Sheikh Nasrallah is head of the Hizbollah, or Party of God, an Iranian-backed guerrilla group and political party in the Lebanese parliament. Hizbollah has been fighting Israeli troops in a south Lebanon self-proclaimed "security zone" since the mid-1980s. Sheikh Nasrallah was elected leader of Hizbollah in February, after the Likud government of Yitzhak Shamir ordered the death of his predecessor, Sheikh Abbas Musawi.

## 141 reported dead in plane crash in China

BEIJING (AP) — A Boeing 737 jetliner crashed Tuesday into a mountain and shattered into pieces, killing all 141 people aboard the flight to a popular tourist city, official media reported. It was the highest death toll in any reported air disaster in Chinese history. The state-run Xinhua News Agency said most of the victims were mainland Chinese. The passengers also included nine people from Taiwan, two Spaniards, one Canadian and one person from the Portuguese-controlled of Macao near Hong Kong. Xinhua said. Xinhua said the names of the victims were not available. The report gave no indication of what caused the crash. It quoted unidentified witnesses as saying they saw smoke erupt from the jet before it slammed into a mountain at about 7:30 a.m. (2350 GMT Monday). The plane crashed near Yangli, about 30 kilometres (31 miles) south of Guilin in a popular tourist area famed for its limestone peaks rising above the pearl river.

## Security Council keeps sanctions clamped on Iraq

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The Security Council on Tuesday unanimously rejected Baghdad's claim that it has observed the terms of the Gulf war ceasefire. The council planned to keep the U.N. economic embargo clamped on Iraq.

The decision came in the form of a statement approved by all 15 council members after two days of debate in which Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz insisted that Iraq had complied with U.N. demands and demanded the lifting of the sanctions.

In a highly indignant statement read out by the council's Hungarian President Andre Erdos, the Security Council rejected the "threats" made by Mr. Aziz to U.N. weapons inspectors and the council.

In two speeches on Monday and Tuesday, Mr. Aziz accused Western ambassadors on the council of hypocrisy; described U.N. weapons inspectors as provocateurs; and insisted that Iraq was fully cooperative and innocent of any wrongdoing.

The council, in an unusually harsh statement, said it "regrets the lack of any indication in the statements of the deputy prime minister of Iraq of how the government of Iraq intends to comply with the resolutions of the council."

That set the stage for the extension of the embargo, to come later Tuesday.

The council said it "regrets the baseless threats, allegations and attacks launched by the deputy prime minister of Iraq" against the Security Council, the U.N.

Special Commission set up to eliminate Iraq's mass destruction weapons, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission and the U.N. Sanctions Committee.

"The council rejects in toto these threats, allegations and attacks," it said.

In a question-and-answer session on Tuesday with Security Council ambassadors, Mr. Aziz demanded the lifting of the sanctions.

"The facts are that Iraq...has implemented the commitments imposed upon it" by the United Nations, said Mr. Aziz.

"There is a desire to hide this fact from the Security Council and from world public opinion," he complained.

His hardline attitude only seemed to stiffen ambassadors' resolve to keep the sanctions clamped on Iraq.

After Mr. Aziz spoke, Kuwait's Information Minister Saud Nassar Al Sabbah responded, saying the Iraqi envoy's remarks were riddled with falsehoods. He ridiculed Mr. Aziz's attempts to portray Iraq as the victim.

It was the second time in eight months that Mr. Aziz has pleaded Iraq's case before the council. Iraq is seeking progressive relaxation of the embargo as it satisfies cease-fire terms and other U.N. resolutions.

But council members, even before Mr. Aziz's appeal, agreed Monday that Iraq has not complied with the terms of the cease-fire that ended the 1991 Gulf war,

including full disclosure of its arms programmes.

Mr. Aziz accused some of the inspection teams sent by the U.N. Special Commission of being troublemakers acting under instructions from Western countries to stir up incidents.

"We had two types of these teams. The first is the... group that arrives to raise problems, behaves in a provocative manner that would infringe on the sovereignty and dignity of the people and the country. The second type of inspection group accomplishes its task in a professional manner and without any problems."

Mr. Aziz also said his country was willing to work out arrangements for long-term U.N. monitoring of its industries that have potential military applications.

But a letter from Iraq's foreign minister sent Oct. 28 sought to renegotiate the terms of two Security Council resolutions establishing the long-term monitoring.

Mr. Aziz dismissed as "false accusations" the council's findings that very few missing persons or detainees have been released since March 1992, and that hundreds are believed to be still inside Iraq.

"Where does Iraq's interest lie in holding Kuwaitis and refusing to return such persons?" he asked, calling it a propaganda play. "Iraqi authorities hold no one, neither from Kuwait nor from any other nation."

The Kuwaiti information

(Continued on page 5)

## OIC to pressure U.N. to use force in Bosnia

JEDDAH (AP) — Muslim Nations will push the United Nations to dispatch a military force to embattled Bosnia-Herzegovina and are willing to contribute men and funds for the operation, the head of the Islamic Conference said Tuesday.

Hamid Al Gabid added that Islamic countries were also ready to rush arms to Muslims locked in a losing battle against ethnic Serbs, if a U.N. arms embargo imposed on all parties in the conflict last May were lifted.

He was speaking ahead of an emergency meeting of the 47-member Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) due to convene here Dec. 1. The two-day ministerial conference will discuss the plight of the Bosnian Muslims.

It will be the second emergency conference by the Islamic foreign ministers on Bosnia in six months.

"The Islamic countries are ready to put units for the U.N. military force if the Security Council decided to form it. They are also willing to supply arms to Bosnia if the embargo is lifted," Mr. Gabid said.

He added that "the conference will also call for a partial lifting of the arms embargo against Bosnia so that the Bosnian people will be able to defend themselves."

Mr. Gabid said OIC foreign ministers will be looking for ways to pressure the U.N. Security Council for the use of military force to end the crisis.

He did not specify the nature of the "pressures."

He added, however, that "the U.N. is an effective machine in the new world order" which should not be bypassed.

Mr. Gabid said he had no knowledge of Muslim countries helping the Bosnian Muslims, supplying them with oil and other material.

"But anything may happen if the economic blockade against Serbia is not tightened," he said.

Mr. Gabid called for more Islamic support to neighbouring Croatia, which is hosting more than a million Bosnian refugees.

More than 14,000 people have been killed in fighting that broke out after the republic's majority Muslims and Croats voted in February for independence from Yugoslavia.

## Rain storm comes to a gradual end

AMMAN (J.T.) — The rain storm that affected the country for the last three days is expected to come to a gradual end Wednesday but temperatures will remain below their annual average, according to broadcasts by the Department of Meteorology.

Weathermen also say temperatures in Amman will rise to 12 degrees Celsius Wednesday.

Meanwhile the Ministry of Agriculture has urged farmers to start sowing cereals in expectations of a good rain season.

"The coming agricultural season seems to be promising and the farmers are advised to grow cereals in the largest possible area," Minister of Agriculture Fayez Khasawneh told Jordan News Agency, Petra, Wednesday.

The minister said farmers whose lands receive an annual rainfall average of 350 millimetres are advised to sow wheat while those farming lands that receive less rain should plant barley.

Dr. Khasawneh urged farmers to get improved seeds from the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) which will also provide them with fertilisers and guidance.

The Council of Ministers earlier this month approved a JCO request to distribute JD 300,000 annually for the coming five years to farmers developing their lands within the framework of a development project financed by the World Food Programme (WFP). The council had earlier agreed to provide the Agriculture Credit Organisation (ACC) with JD 5 million to be extended to farmers in soft loans.

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## Prince Hassan blames Western media for distorting image of Islam

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday blamed the media for distorting the West's perception of the Middle East, its peoples and Islam.

"War and peace in the Middle East has depended to some degree on public perception of the peoples, religions and cultures of my region, which have been molded — and occasionally distorted — by the informed media," Prince Hassan said in an address at the British Academy of Film and Television Arts in London.

"Particularly troubling at present," said Prince Hassan, "is the tendency to portray the Islamic world as undifferentiated monolith of violence and fundamentalism," said Prince Hassan at the sixth award-giving ceremony of the One World Broadcasting Trust.

Emphasising the important role of the media in a world of instant communications, Prince Hassan said "global satellite technology... laid solid foundations for the inter-linked community of peoples, envisaged by (Marshall) McLuhan: 'The global village'."

However, Prince Hassan warned against the danger of disinformation, saying "the Middle East knows the... consequences of the easy stereotypes and the slick generalisation."

Prince Hassan said "mutual understanding based on an awareness of fundamental human inter-connectedness must be the guiding ethos." Awareness of this interdependence and the responsibility that comes with it, he said, is the first building blocks of a viable global village.

Noting that the Middle East is "topical" only when it is violent, Prince Hassan said that "peace can be as sensational as war, achievements can be as topical as collapses."

The Prince said the bottom line of a news story must be the human being, pointing that "no matter how tempting it is to analyse a region in purely strategic or economic terms, the human dimension must remain



uppermost: for a village, albeit global, is a collection of diverse individuals."

Highlighting the potential of broadcast media to promote this concept, the Prince referred to the success of Life Aid in raising awareness and resources for the victims of famine in East Africa.

The power of the broadcast media, he said, often exceeds that of governments.

Prince Hassan said the media can play a great role in easing human suffering by addressing issues in a balanced comprehensive manner and the articulation of perspectives and workable solutions.

Prince Hassan said the telecommunications revolution has put unprecedented responsibility on policy-makers because the consequences of their decisions are "felt more widely, more immediately than ever before."

Prince Hassan expressed hope that the developing "global mind" would not be "dominated by one perspective to the exclusion of all others — would not be a unipolar mind — but rather one capable of embracing and utilising the vast richness of all human experience, and thereby becoming more than the sum of its parts."

Prince Hassan later presented the One World Broadcasting Trust Awards for this year's best radio and television programmes on developmental and environmental issues.

## Palestinians convinced peace talks need 'new driving force'

By Sana Atiyeh  
 Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Palestinian leadership emerged from a three-day meeting in Tunis this week convinced of the need for a new driving force to inject life into the stalemate Palestinian-Israeli peace talks.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Palestinian peace negotiators have therefore agreed to pursue a "programme of intense activity" with the purpose of generating regional and international support for the Palestinian-Israeli talks.

"Without a new driving force," said PLO Executive Committee member Saleem Najjab, "the peace talks will become a routine process from which only Israel will benefit."

In an interview with the Jordan Times Tuesday, Mr. Najjab said there was a consensus among participants in the Tunis meeting that the talks with Israel were not heading in the direction agreed to upon the launching of the peace talks in Madrid last year.

Mr. Najjab said the principles outlined letters of invitations to the talks as well as the letter of assurances which identified U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242

and 338 as the bases for the negotiations do not seem to be guiding the talks 13 months after they were launched.

Although the next round of talks was set for Dec. 7 in Washington, Mr. Najjab insisted that whether the Palestinians attend the next round of the talks or was not the most pressing issue now. "The issue is how to create a driving force to give the negotiations the necessary push."

The PLO official said that efforts to gather support for the Palestinian-Israeli track will be directed at the co-sponsors of the talks, mainly the new U.S. administration led by President-elect Bill Clinton, Europe, the U.N. and Arab countries.

Mr. Najjab identified the following points as the major reasons why, according to the Palestinians, the talks went wrong. The failure of the U.S. to "live up to its word" and lack of commitment to its letter of assurances, collapse of the Soviet Union, leaving the talks under the control of one biased side (the U.S.), which has historically supported Israel.

"The absence of an active U.N. role, although the basis of the negotiations are U.N. resolutions,"

— The "weakening" of the European role in the peace process;

— Different Arab interpretations of a "comprehensive solution" to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

— Mr. Najjab said the Palestinian interpretation of a comprehensive solution meant a full implementation of Security Council Resolution 242, "Israeli withdrawal from all the territories it occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem."

Mr. Najjab said solving the refugee problem is also part of the Palestinian problem. He said the issue of security and borders of the countries in the area cannot be defined except in a comprehensive solution.

"This is basic, regardless of any progress made in this or that track in the negotiations," Mr. Najjab said.

Reports from Tunis said the Palestinians were divided on whether to participate in the next round of talks and on the conditions of participation. While some called for complete withdrawal from the talks, others demanded either delaying the next round or full participation.

Observers, however, believe the Palestinians will decide to attend the Dec. 7 round.

## France 'retains' right to veto EC-U.S. accord

PARIS (AP) — France cannot immediately veto the U.S. European Community (EC) farm accord, but French officials said Tuesday that Paris retains its option to single-handedly block the deal when a final General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) package comes to the EC for a vote.

But the officials stressed that France will try to soften the farm accord short of unilaterally killing its provisions by axing EC approval of a world trade package involving 108 nations.

Legally, France can veto the 12-nation EC's acceptance of any proposed deal reached on the GATT, the officials said.

Such action would cast France in villain in Europe and around the world, destroying the hopes of 108 countries for a pact that could relaunch stagnant economies with an estimated \$200 billion in new trade.

"Of course we don't renounce using the veto," said Caroline Maloussena, European Affairs spokeswoman at the Foreign Ministry.

"If there's another possibility, that's better. We hope to pursue discussions on the GATT, and we'll see later."

For the moment, though, France cannot veto the accord

reached Friday between EC and U.S. negotiators on subsidy cuts to European farmers, which Washington has viewed as the main obstacle to a GATT deal.

The accord awarded U.S. trade sanctions on \$200 million of EC farm products, but has sparked nationwide protests from France's politically powerful farmers, who see subsidy cuts as a threat to their livelihoods.

In Calais, about 50 farmers snarled traffic with tractors and dumped unsold apples before the home of a local legislator before setting fires and straw alight before a government building.

Premier Pierre Berégovoy threatened Sunday to veto the deal as a last resort. Officials noted Tuesday that under complex EC rules, no veto is possible until a legal motion goes before the council of ministers, the foreign ministers of the 12 states.

They must decide, on the basis of whether "vital national interests" are at stake, whether voting is by qualified majority or unanimity.

Unanimity would be used if all the countries feel their vital interests are on the line. Qualified majority voting, used in most circumstances, means that one large country, like France, and two smaller ones can block the

motion.

But if a qualified majority seems likely to vote against France, Paris can unilaterally declare vital interests at stake and prevent a vote from being held until a consensus is reached — in essence, vetoing the motion.

The European Commission, the EC's executive body, examines the farms accords Wednesday to judge whether they are compatible with internal subsidy reforms adopted earlier this spring. France insists they are not.

But the provisions are likely only to be voted on only as part of a complete GATT package including services, intellectual property and other trade aspects besides agriculture.

While GATT negotiations continue, Paris can work to soften the accords, or at least have time for the passions unleashed by them to cool, the officials said.

"The moment to really pronounce ourselves is when there's a global, balanced accord," said Mr. Maloussena. "It's a bit early to talk about a veto."

The national assembly debates the agricultural accords Wednesday. Farm unions have called for massive nationwide protests.

(Continued on page 5)



A LIFE OF DESPAIR: A Somali mother feeds her child at a feeding centre in Kamora, Somalia, five kilometres from the Kenyan border.

## Qatar boycotts GCC meeting, welcomes call for Arab summit

ABU DHABI (AP) — Qatar for the third time Tuesday boycotted a meeting of the Saudi Arabian-led Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), indicating a major crack in the 12-year-old alliance.

Qatari Foreign Minister Sheikh Hamad Bin Jasssem Al Thani did not show up for the meeting with his counterparts from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to line up the agenda for the annual summit of their leaders.

Instead, Sheikh Al Thani turned his attention to the wider Arab World and issued a statement in Doha with warm welcome for the call from Moroccan King Hassan for an emergency pan-Arab summit conference that would "restore the lost pan-Arab solidarity."

"The state of Qatar supports these good efforts and blesses them out of firm faith in the importance of deepening understanding among the Arab states

and restoring Arab solidarity," said the statement distributed by the official Qatar news agency.

Because of a border dispute with Saudi Arabia, which flared on Sept. 30, Qatar also was absent from recent meetings in Kuwait, first of GCC defence ministers and then interior ministers.

Officials said the five foreign ministers present at the two-day meeting now have a priority of finding means of convincing Qatar to bring its differences for settlement at the council negotiating table.

But the statement put from Doha indicated that Qatar was eager to fan out the dispute on a wider Arab level. The six GCC states also belong to the 21-member Arab League.

The foreign ministers meeting sets the stage for the GCC summit in Abu Dhabi, scheduled to start Dec. 21.

GCC Secretary-General Abdullah Bishara said Monday

the alliance was working "quietly" to contain the Qatar-Saudi dispute and the Saudi Arabian monarch King Fahd has repeated in a weekend interview that the dispute was "a passing cloud" and the differences as being those within one family.

Gulf diplomatic circles still think there is a chance that the Emir of Qatar Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani will attend the summit, noting that the crisis developed in the middle of a two-month holiday in September and October. His son, the crown prince and defence minister, Sheikh Hamad, was in charge of the country.

The GCC alliance was created by the six conservative nations of the oil-rich region in 1981 to confront the threats from stronger forces, at the time mainly the communist threat in Afghanistan and the fundamentalist Islamic revolution of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in Iran.

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## Syria bars U.S. counterterrorism delegation; wants name cleared

WASHINGTON (AP) — Syria, eager to be cleared of links to terrorism, has barred visits by U.S. counterterrorism delegations for the past six months because the Bush administration would not guarantee Syria would be struck from the State Department's list of nations that support terrorism, the department's spokesman has said.

"They want us to be able to make a promise that we obviously can't make," Richard Boucher said. "Taking them off the list would depend on changes so that they would no longer offer safe haven and support."

Syria has been on the list since it was first compiled in 1979. The State Department is in the midst of preparing its report on terrorism to Congress. It is due in January.

The five other countries on the list are Iran, Iraq, North Korea, Cuba and Libya. They are treated virtually as outcasts by the U.S. government.

Unlike them, Syria has full diplomatic relations with the United States and contributed troops to the war against Iraq in 1991. It also plays a pivotal role in U.S. efforts to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Syria was credited with helping free American hostages held in Lebanon by militant fundamentalists linked to Iran. Syria, unlike most Arab governments, has friendly ties to Tehran.

Syrian and Israeli negotiators have been meeting under U.S. and Russian auspices for more than a year. The talks centre on Syria's demand for return of the Golan Heights, a strategic strip lost in the 1967 Middle East war, and Israel's quest for peace and security.

"The significance of that is hard to exaggerate," Dennis Ross, head of the department's policy planning staff, said Monday of Syria's participation in the

peace talks. "It sends a message to everyone in the area."

Syria had taken a strong stand against negotiations with Israel and was considered a leader of the "rejectionist" camp.

In their talks Syria and Israel are beginning to approach "the problem-solving stage," Mr. Ross said in a response to questions after a speech here.

By contrast, Muwaffiq Al Alai, the chief Syrian negotiator, said last Friday his government might reconsider its participation in the talks if Israel did not yield the Golan Heights. "We are the party whose territory is under occupation, so waiting is not in our interest," he said.

The last U.S. delegation to visit Damascus to discuss terrorism went there in May 1991. It was headed by Morris Busby, then head of the department's Office to Counter Terrorism and now U.S. ambassador to Colombia.

Mr. Boucher said the United

States and Syria continued to have "a direct and frank dialogue" on terrorism in Washington and in Damascus. "The Syrians know our concerns about their providing safe haven and support to terrorist groups, which is why they remain on the terrorism list."

Mr. Boucher added: "They have told us they would like to see any further delegation visits result in getting them off the terrorist list, and we told them we would like to see such exchanges produce positive results."

The spokesman declined to say whether Syria, in the U.S. judgement, now had a better record than in the past. But he said Syria would have to change its way to be taken off the list.

He declined to identify any of the groups Syria allegedly assists.

The Washington Times carried a front-page account Monday of Syria's refusal to permit U.S. delegations to visit Damascus.



Italian actress Sophia Loren carries a Somali child on her arms at Aida hospital (AFP photo)

## Sophia Loren cradles starving Somali babies

BULLA HOWA, Somalia (R) — Film idol Sophia Loren held skeletal babies in her arms when she visited famine-hit Somalia as a goodwill ambassador for the U.N. Monday.

"It's a tragedy on a Biblical scale," said Ms. Loren, who went to the Somali town of Bulla Howa, close to the Kenyan border, with officials of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and some 40 journalists.

But Ms. Loren, 58, said she saw "signs of joy" among the hundreds of refugees who had left squalid camps in Kenya to return to villages they fled months ago.

Mortality has plummeted in the Kenyan camps, which hold 422,000 refugees. Relief agencies are giving out food and seeds to encourage Somalis to go home.

"Two weeks ago this boy couldn't walk," a Belgian Medecins Sans Frontieres worker told Ms. Loren, pointing out a stick-thin child at a feeding centre in the Kenyan town of Mandera.

To shouts of approval from a battery of paparazzi, Italy's notorious celebrity photographers, Ms. Loren then spoon fed infants.

On Sunday Ms. Loren visited Baidoa, the southwestern Somali town where dozens of people are still dying of famine months after the world launched a massive relief effort.

"The impact of children like skeletons, of disease, were so brutal. As soon as I closed my eyes last night these images came back and I had a terrible night," Ms. Loren told Reuters.

U.N. officials Panos Mountzis said the world body hoped to raise at least \$300,000 in donations from the four-day publicity trip, which cost a tenth of that.

## U.N. blames Turkish Cypriots for lack of progress

UNITED NATIONS (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali saddled the Turkish Cypriots with the lion's share of blame for lack of progress in the latest round of negotiations aimed at ending the division of Cyprus.

In a written report to the Security Council, he proposed a series of confidence-building measures to help smooth the way when Cypriot President George Vassiliou and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash meet again in March under his auspices.

"The outcome of the joint meetings that were held in the period Oct. 28 to Nov. 11 has not met expectations," Dr. Ghali said.

Referring to a set of ideas and a map which he presented to both sides in July as the basis for establishing a bi-zonal, bi-communal federation, he wrote: "I have found that the positions of the Turkish Cypriot side are fundamentally at variance with the set of ideas under three broad headings: A, the concept of the federation B, displaced persons and C, territorial adjustments."

These are key issues which involve how much territory the

Turkish Cypriots would have to surrender under a final settlement, and arrangements for repatriating or compensating some 160,000 Greek Cypriots and 45,000 Turkish Cypriots uprooted when Turkish troops occupied the north of the island in 1974 after a short-lived coup in Nicosia.

Dr. Ghali noted the Greek Cypriot side "declared that it accepted provisions of the set of ideas. However, such declarations were frequently accompanied by provisos. These questions should be cleared up at the forthcoming joint meetings in a manner that does not deviate from the set of ideas."

Reserving his strongest criticism for the Turkish Cypriot side, he said: "The objective of Mr. Denktash's position is to have the two communities living separately, as practically homogenous ethnic groups. The solution sought by Mr. Denktash is incompatible with the set of ideas, which seeks to take account of practical difficulties, but not in a manner that would negate the right to return and the right to property, as well as with accepted international standards and practices."

Dr. Ghali suggested even closer involvement by the Security Council, whose five permanent members — the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China — sought to pressure Mr. Denktash during the last round of talks and at previous sessions earlier in the year.

"In this connection, I believe that the time may have come to give fuller form to the decision of the Security Council, reflected in its Resolution 750 (1992) of April 10 1992, to be seized of this matter 'on an ongoing and (more) direct basis,'" the secretary-general said.

Saying the recent meetings indicated a "deep crisis of confidence between the two sides," he said prospects for progress would be greatly enhanced if confidence-building measures were adopted by each side. These included:

— The reduction of the number of Turkish troops on the island to their level of a decade ago, accompanied by the suspension of a weapons-acquisition programme on the Greek Cypriot side.

— Extension to all areas of a U.N.-controlled buffer zone

where the two sides are in close proximity of a 1989 agreement under which both sides stopped manning certain positions and patrolling certain areas in Nicosia.

— The U.N.-controlled area should be extended to include Varosha, the modern part of the town of Famagusta to which access is controlled by Turkish troops but has remained unoccupied since 1974.

— The promotion of people-to-people contact by reducing travel restrictions across the buffer zone.

— Reducing restrictions on foreign visitors crossing the zone.

— The proposal by both sides of bi-communal projects, to which lending and donor nations and international institutions should give preference.

— Both sides should commit themselves to a Cyprus-wide census, under U.N. auspices.

— Both sides should cooperate to enable the United Nations to conduct feasibility studies concerning the resettlement and rehabilitation of Turkish Cypriots who would be affected by territorial adjustments as part of an overall settlement.

## U.N. finds torture, executions commonplace in Iran

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Iran is making "excessive" use of the death penalty, and earlier this year hanged one-third of those condemned for political crimes, a U.N. report said.

In the report, a U.N. human rights investigator found that torture is often used illegally to force false confessions from the accused, and legal procedures may be unfair and summary.

Oppression of followers of the Baha'i religion has been stepped up, with arbitrary arrests and detentions continuing, the report said. A Baha'i man was executed this year for no apparent reason, after a 3½-year suspension of executions of Baha'is.

The report was to be introduced into the General Assembly subcommittee that deals with human rights issues Tuesday; the whole General Assembly is expected to adopt it in December.

A copy of the report was obtained by the Associated Press Monday.

The Iranian mission to the United Nations did not return a telephone call Monday seeking comment on the report.

"It is appropriate to maintain international supervision of the human rights situation" in Iran, concluded Reynaldo Galindo Pons, an investigator appointed by the U.N. Commission on Human Rights.

The leader of the main Iranian resistance group, Massoud Rajavi

of the National Council of Resistance of Iran, said in a statement released in New York that "the mullah's dictatorship does not enjoy any legitimacy among the people of Iran, and the contemporary world as a whole."

He demanded that governments impose an international arms and oil embargo "on this anti-human regime and recognise its democratic alternative."

Mr. Galindo relied on visits to Iran, press reports, responses from the Iranian government and interviews with Iranian expatriates to compile his report.

"Reliable information has been gathered on the use of torture and ill-treatment to obtain confessions or to prepare evidence to incriminate people who apparently have no knowledge of the alleged offenses under investigation," Mr. Galindo found.

"It can be stated that there definitely are confirmed cases of persons who recently have been subjected to torture and that political prisoners in particular do not have any guaranteed protection against torture," he said.

Mr. Galindo cited the case of Amir Entezam, the vice-premier and spokesman for the first provisional revolutionary government formed after the shah fled in 1979. Mr. Entezam "has been tortured, kept in solitary confinement for 550 days at a stretch and been denied visits for 2½ years." He currently is ill and is being

denied treatment, Mr. Galindo said.

"Common methods of physical torture reportedly include suspension for long periods in constricted positions, burning with cigarettes and, most frequently, severe and repeated beating with cables or other instruments on the back and the soles of the feet," Mr. Galindo said. "It was reported that sometimes a blanket or cloth is stuffed into the victim's mouth to stop him or her from screaming and making it hard to breathe properly."

Torture to force confessions or exact information is forbidden under Iran's constitution, but Mr. Galindo noted that prohibition "continues to be flouted."

Mr. Galindo said there were 224 publicly reported executions from January-July 1992, including 66 for political crimes. Iranian defendants are executed by hanging. "There is excessive application of the death penalty," Mr. Galindo said.

Baha'is have come in for particular persecution in Iran, Mr. Galindo said.

"It has been reported that, since 1979, Baha'is have been systematically harassed and discriminated against for their religious beliefs and that 199 Baha'is have been killed; 15 other Baha'is have disappeared and are presumed dead."

"It was said that the arbitrary arrest and detention of Baha'is

continues in Iran," Mr. Galindo said.

Further, Baha'is are not recognised as having religious marriage or divorce rights, or inheritance rights. They are barred from entry to colleges and other higher institutions. As "unprotected infidels," their civil rights are often disregarded, and many Baha'is are refused jobs.

A U.S. spokesman for the Baha'i community, which is holding its world congress in New York this week, also denounced Iran.

"The most recent wave of persecution is said to have profoundly affected a whole generation of Baha'is in the Islamic Republic of Iran," said Firuz Kazemzadeh.

"Reportedly, they have been repeatedly offered relief from persecution if they were prepared to recant their faith," he said.

Mr. Galindo also cited other abuses against Iranians who protested against the government.

After riots broke out in April and May in the cities of Mashhad and Shiraz, provoked by government attempts to clear away shantytowns, "people were sentenced following unfair trials and procedures," Mr. Galindo found.

At least 18 persons were condemned to death, Mr. Galindo said, and "new public demonstrations in September are expected to result in further executions."

## Violence shows fragility of Somali relief plan

NAIROBI (R) — One balmy night last week, 20 young aid workers in the ruined Somali town of Baidoa held a party to let off steam after their daily struggle against famine, disease and death.

A full moon cast shadows on their compound. Beer imported in the same aircraft that ferry relief food flowed freely. There was a Saturday night air and the scent of blossom after rain.

"Things are getting better here," a Red Cross worker told a visitor. "Security has improved, there are fewer gunmen and we're getting the daily death toll down dramatically — it's 70 now. It used to be 400."

Seventeen hours later scores of heavily-armed gunmen ambushed a convoy of trucks bringing relief grain to Baidoa. They hijacked at least eight of the trucks along with their precious cargoes.

"Bullets were whizzing everywhere. I took out my rosary and prayed. My two Red Cross companions prayed," said writer Edward Sheehan, who drove into the attack but escaped.

Two days later gunmen attacked a United Nations force of 150 Pakistani troops guarding relief operations at Mogadishu Airport. The same afternoon 18 aid workers trying to relax on the beach

were ambushed by predatory gunmen.

"Here we go again," said a U.N. relief worker in Nairobi. "It's back to square one. Tin helmet time. God would I like to teach those bastards a lesson."

He and others in the multi-million dollar operation to stop at least one million Somalis starving to death said that the attacks show that the relief campaign is still at the mercy of gunmen vying for control over the carcass of Somalia.

They also cruelly highlight the U.N.'s inability to stamp its authority on a nation torn apart by clan feuding and the huge problems the world body will face if it ever sends a long-mooted 3,500-strong relief protection force there.

They believe that the aid machine has gathered considerable momentum in the past few weeks and that it has turned back the frontiers of famine from the dark days of June and July when at least 1,000 people were perishing every day.

The recent convoy ambush was clearly mounted by supporters of warlord Mohammed Farah Aidid because they have not been paid or fed during a campaign to recapture the southern town of

Bardere from a rival warlord, aid workers said.

"I saw Aidid's boys coming back from Bardere. They told me they had had no food, no water and no money so they had come back to Baidoa," said Mr. Sheehan, who is writing a book on what the U.N. calls the world's worst humanitarian crisis.

Gen. Aidid's pride and national standing suffered a severe setback in October when the son-in-law of ousted President Mohammad Siad Barre, Siad Hersi Morgan, captured Bardere, some 300 kilometres southwest of Mogadishu.

Their feud symbolises the state of a nation which has crumbled into feuding clan fiefdoms since warlords united to drive Gen. Siad Barre from the capital in January last year.

Mr. Morgan's forces still control the town and Gen. Aidid is furious that the U.N. and private relief agencies have held talks with his Somali National Front (SNF) to get assurances about their safety so they can stop hundreds there dying daily.

The negotiations were tantamount to recognition of Mr. Morgan's authority over the town and enraged Gen. Aidid, who has vowed to recapture it irrespective

of how many dying foreign relief staff are at the time.

He has apparently from attacking the U.N. because of supply problems, shaky alliances with the Gen. Aidid withdrew to the deployment of 1 to stop gunmen plund supplies at the in ordered them to withdraw.

An angry U.S. State official said this persists in this position clearly have defined responsible for the famine of starvation."

The force was deep first phase of a plan gunmen out of the port, the hub of an 800-tonne Somalia monthly.

Gen. Aidid showed thought of relief plans and the State Department the afternoon raid between 14 and 40 ga guards of the food convo Baidoa.

"I shall never forget jumped into the car at the shooting started and had killed 12 people was hell," said Mr. S

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Yemen leader outlines pre-elections

SANAA (R) — Yemen's president, under mounting pressure, outlined a plan Monday to tackle economic problems, ensure the holding of free elections — delayed until the government should "work according to the constitution" and spirit, to consolidate security and stability with the independence of the judiciary system.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh said in a statement broadcast by Sanaa Opposition parties Sunday failed to mobilise a general election. They accused the two ruling parties, the Yemeni People's General Congress and Yemeni Party, of using government bodies and the state finances to their own interests. They say the government has violated a unification accord between north Yemen and formerly south Yemen which required general elections be held by this year and the country's ruling institutions be dissolved.

### U.N. chief urged to back Libya oil embargo

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy urged U.N. Secretary General Boutros Ghali to back a world oil embargo against Libya since it had failed to comply with sanctions speeding the extradition of suspects in the 1988 bombing of a Pan Am jet over Scotland. A spokeswoman for the State Department said he emerged from the meeting "confident" that the secretary general would see this issue resolved.

Details: Sen. Kennedy and nine other senators had a meeting with Mr. Ghali in early December, when the United Nations Security Council reviews economic sanctions against Libya. The sanctions against Libya have been too mild to be effective, the senators wrote. "An embargo... which does not include oil, is unlikely to do more than serve as a nuisance for the government."

### Sudan seizes 5 for possessing alcohol

KHARTOUM (R) — Five foreigners, including a woman, were seized, after being seized by Sudanese security forces, for illegal possession of alcohol. State television reported that the five, whose nationalities were not given, were found with alcohol worth three million Sudanese pounds in a Khartoum suburb. Consumption, possession, or trade of alcohol is forbidden here following the imposition of Sharia Law in March.

### Waves sweep Beirut seaside restaurants

BEIRUT (AP) — High waves swept away scores of restaurants and blizzards trapped dozens of motorists on the mountains above Beirut Monday as the first storm of the season struck Lebanon. Police said there were no casualties in destroyed restaurants along the 100-mile (160-km) Mediterranean coastline between Lebanon's southern Tyre and the northern port city of Tripoli. They were hit at the time. Civil defence units took eight hours to temperatures to rescue some 50 motorists marooned by a Dahr Al Baidar stretch of the Beirut-Damascus Highway in north Lebanon's Cedars Mountains, police said. The most of Beirut's streets, causing endless traffic jams.

### Israel sends aid to Somalia

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Israeli government is sending Somalia through a philanthropist once imprisoned for the PLO because he is acceptable to the Muslim Philanthropist Abie Nathan will use \$500,000 raised this month to set up a refugee camp on the Kenya-Somalia border. An Israeli Foreign Ministry statement said Monday, which served two sentences of less than a year for violating laws against meeting with officials of the PLO. Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin was quoted by Israeli television as saying Nathan's meetings with PLO officials make him an enemy to the Israelis. Somalia does not recognise the PLO.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 73111-19	
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00	Documentary
18:30	News in French
19:15	Varities
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Saved by the Bell
21:00	Spotlight
21:30	Cludio
22:00	News in English
22:28	The Course Breakout
PRAYER TIMES	
04:46	Fajr
06:07	(Shuruf) Dhuhr
11:22	Dhuhr
12:13	'Aar
16:37	Maghreb
17:58	'Isa
CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swatish, Tel. 810740	
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 632785	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Terzian Church Tel. 622366	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541	
Anglican Church Tel. 630851, Tel. 625453	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 772681	
St. Raphael Church Tel. 771751	
Assam International Church Tel. 685326	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811285	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 823824, 654932	
Church of the Nazarene Tel. 675691	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be partly cloudy and winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.	
Min./Max. temp.	
Amman 03 / 12	
Aqaba 12 / 22	
Dzarta 04 / 14	
Jordan Valley 09 / 19	
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 11, Aqaba 24. Humidity readings: Amman 88 per cent, Aqaba 38 per cent.	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Mohammad Al Ghoni	790730
Dr. Mubasher Mubasher	620425
Dr. Salama Al Daboubi	776751
Dr. Yousef Abdo	694916
Firas pharmacy	661912
Fordown pharmacy	778336
Natroukh pharmacy	623672
Al Asana pharmacy	637055
Al Salam pharmacy	637030
Yacoub pharmacy	644945
St. Michael pharmacy	637660
Najrah pharmacy	623672
Najrah pharmacy	847632
IBRD:	
Dr. Ma'an Bargawi	(-)
Al Ouda pharmacy	(-)
ZARQA:	
Dr. Ziad Hawatneh	993267
Khalil pharmacy	985417

EMERGENCIES	
Food Control Centre	637111
Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Emergency	630441
Rescue	199
Rescue Police	192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade	891228
Blood Bank	773121
Highway Police	843404
Traffic Police	896390
Public Security Department	630321
Hotel Complaints	605800
Price Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage	
Complaints	897467
Telephone Information	121
(directory assistance)	810230
Overseas Calls	
Central Amman Telephone	
Repairs	623101
Abdali Telephone Repairs	661181
Jordan Television	773111
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	680100
Jordan Electricity Authority	815615
HOSPITALS	
Electric Power Company	636381
RJ Flight Information	08-53200
Queen Alia Intl. Airport	08-53200
FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06)53200-5, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
05:00	Aden (RJ)
05:00	Jeddah (RJ)
05:15	Amman (RJ)
05:25	London (RJ)
05:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
16:25	London (RJ)
IBRD:	
Princess Basma Hospital	(02)225555
Greek Catholic Hospital	(02)27225
Rm Al Nefes Hospital	(02)27100
AQABA:	
Princess Faya Hospital	(03)314111
OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)	
05:00	Dubai (AZ)
05:15	Karachi (PI)
05:30	Cairo (MS)
05:30	Jeddah (SU)
05:30	Sanaa (TY)
05:30	Damascus (PI)
05:30	Paris, Damascus (AF)
05:30	Vienna, Larissa (CS)
05:30	Beirut (ME)
DEPARTURES	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
07:00	Aqaba (RJ)
07:30	Rome (RJ)
11:00	Tripoli, Cambrance (RJ)
11:10	Istanbul (RJ)
11:15	Scriba, London (RJ)
11:20	Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:30	Columbo (RJ)
11:30	Aqaba, Cairo (RJ)
11:30	London (RJ)
11:30	New Delhi (RJ)
11:30	Damascus (RJ)
11:30	Colombo, Bangkok (RJ)
11:30	Sanaa (RJ)
MARKET PRICES	
Upperflower price in 1992	
Apple (red)	
Banana	
Banana (Makassar)	
Beans	
Cabbage	
Carrot	
Cauliflower	
Cucumber (large)	
Cucumber (small)	
Eggplant	
Garlic	
Grapefruit	
Lemon	
Marrow (large)	
Marrow (small)	
Onion (dry)	
Orange	
Pepper (hot)	
Pepper (sweet)	
Potato	
Tomato	
Fig	
Spinach	
Mint	
Green Olive	



# Home News

## Education conference ends in agreement

By Stephanie Genkin  
Special to the Jordan Times

Participants attending the conference, who represent the Ministry of Education, Jordanian universities and UNESCO, voiced their approval regarding the pressing need for an overall transformation and re-assessment of school books.

"School books lack stimulation," one participant said. "The material in most of the books is incoherent and sometimes exceed the level of students in their different stages of learning." Participants also recommended that more concentration be placed on a national educational policy based on comprehensive scientific research and that more conferences and seminars be held which tackle educational problems in Jordan.

They also proposed that invitations be addressed to all experts in the field in Jordan in order to ensure a broader view on the educational problems and ways of solving them from a national perspective.

"Why do we always look for the western model?" questioned Dr. Ahmad Al Khatib, a professor at Yarmouk University, in reference to the working paper submitted by Dr. Omar Al Sheikh which outlined the educational system in the United States of America. "We suffer from cultural dependency on the west of which we must rid ourselves by searching for other alternatives in Arab countries."

Participants and officials mutually agreed that the three-day seminar had been a resounding success. The recommendations have yet to be endorsed by the Ministry of Education and UNESCO.

Participants also recommended that teachers must get higher salaries greater incentives than they currently receive.

Teachers' performance would be improved if they have incentives in the form of a salary increase, one participant said. "Key officials must go into the field and see for themselves what is really going on in schools where the situation is dire and teachers, standardizing is below the average."

An official at the Ministry of Education who has been on a six-month tour in government schools.

Qadha Region Authority President Bassam Qaqish, viewed the housing developments in the port city and noted in particular the development of areas taken to protect the environment from pollution.

Over the past 20 years, he said, the HUDD has carried out five housing projects in Aqaba, building 2,700 housing units at the overall cost of JD 25 million.

He said that the department also developed 1000 units in the poor and workers districts of Saladin and Shallah at the cost of JD 2.5 million.

Currently, the HUDD is preparing to develop some at the old district of Aqaba situated on 200 dunams of land at the cost of JD 3 million.

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PREMIER VISITS MINISTRY: Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker visited Tuesday the Ministry of Social Development where he had a meeting with Social Development Minister Amin Mashaqbeh in the presence of Ministry Secretary General Mohammad Al Suqour. Dr. Mashaqbeh reviewed at the meeting his ministry's preparations for emergency conditions as well as its role fighting poverty in the Kingdom through programmes carried out by the National Aid Fund (NAF). Sharif Zeid underlined the need to intensify NAF's rehabilitation projects and increase recurrent aid offered by the ministry to the needy (Petra photo).

## Queen honours craftswomen

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday delivered certificates to 92 Jordanian women who have successfully completed industrial sewing and embroidery training programmes conducted by the Jordan Design and Trade Centre (JDTC) of Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF).

The graduation ceremony took place at Al Nuzha Women's Cooperative for Rehabilitation (ANWCR) where the graduates received one to three months of theoretical and practical training. Other graduates at Tuesday's ceremony underwent training at Haj Amir Hassan Development Centre and the Community Development Centre at Haj Hamdan.

Queen Noor, who listened to welcoming speeches by the JDTC director, ANWCR president and one of the graduates, later toured production units at the cooperative.

JDTC supports over 30 voluntary organisations throughout Jordan by providing training and marketing services. As a result, women see themselves as professionals in their fields and are recognised by others as such.

JDTC's training programmes are geared to develop women's technical skills, small-business management and leadership capabilities. So far, 741 women have benefited from such training throughout Jordan.

In all about 2000 families have benefited from JDTC which also helps develop unique designs inspired by the Jordanian tradition in weaving and textiles. The centre works to open up new marketing opportunities for Jordanian craftsmen through participating in international trade shows in key market areas like New York, Atlanta (Georgia), Paris and Frankfurt. Production at the three community development centres affiliated with the JDTC is carried out on a purchase order basis. Substantial orders have been received from Europe, Japan and North America.

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## Jordan's development is impeded by environmental problems - Tubeishat

COPENHAGEN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Dr. Abdul Razzaq Tubeishat told an international conference on the environment in Copenhagen that Jordan was facing a number of environmental problems which impeded the country's development.

The Kingdom continues to face scarcity of water resources, desertification, limited land to be cultivated and above all a continuing influx of refugees with thousands of people converging on the country after fleeing regional conflicts, said the minister.

He said that such problems together with meagre natural resources are causing heavy pressure on the Jordanian economy. Jordan however gives due care to issues related to the environment and has been among the first

developing nations to work out and apply a national strategy on the environment, he said.

Internationally, Jordan was among the first group of nations to sign the Montreal protocol in 1987 and the London International Treaty in 1990 on the ozone layer. "Although some time has elapsed since the conclusion of these agreements, the world continues to witness a number of obstacles in the path of the reduction of materials which cause the depletion of the ozone layer," Dr. Tubeishat noted.

He agreed that despite Jordan's endeavours and cooperation with world organisations and foreign nations in attempting to protect the environment, the country continues to face constraints on how to reduce the consumption of materials that

affect the ozone layer and lacks the proper technology and expertise to carry out such programmes.

International conferences have said that chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) were causing the destruction of the ozone and agreed that such material should be phased out by the year 2000.

Dr. Tubeishat told the meeting that Jordan, in cooperation with the World Bank, has prepared a programme aimed at reducing the use of ozone-destroying materials, which was approved by a special committee implementing the Montreal agreement. The minister urged the conference to provide advanced technology for the benefit of the third world, helping countries to implement the Montreal protocol and the London treaty. He said that a fund created by the Montreal

agreement should help finance national projects aimed at reducing environmental dangers to the ozone.

The Montreal protocol established a \$240 million fund for the initial three years financed by the industrialised nations to help developing countries opt for the materials than CFCs.

Developing nations attending the Copenhagen meeting are trying to ensure that the elimination of the CFCs is done by the year 1996 rather than the end of the century, he noted.

Delegates from 100 nations taking part in the conference will be discussing a mechanism for the implementation of the Montreal protocol and means of ensuring the flow of financial aid to the developing nations to help in its implementation.

## King to award state prizes

By Mariam M. Shabin  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein is due Wednesday to present state awards to a select number of Jordanian artists and writers.

Last week's decision by poet Ibrahim Nasrallah to decline the poetry award, formally called the 'Incentive Prize,' has however fuelled questions amongst Jordan's artistic community about the function of the awards.

Since the Ministry of Culture was founded in 1976, Jordanian artists and writers have received recognition for their work every year through awards bestowed upon them by the ministry. The Jordanian Writers Association also awards similar prizes every year.

Mr. Nasrallah's rejection of the state's recognition is a first in the history of the awards. When contacted by the Jordan Times, Mr. Nasrallah explained that he did not think it suitable that such an award should be bestowed to "so many writers all at once — as if it was a wholesale operation." Mr. Nasrallah's main complaint was that he was being asked to share the award with poets Salwa Said and Habib Zaidi.

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Jordan Times Staff Reporter

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## Parliamentary delegation leaves for Brussels

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian parliamentary delegation left for Brussels Tuesday to part in a Euro-Arab dialogue which is due to begin Tuesday.

The delegation leader, Marwan Jassem, said that the ongoing Israeli peace process and Arab relations will be high on the agenda.

Mr. Jassem, who is a member of the Jordanian Upper House of Parliament and a former foreign minister, said that the delegation focus attention on the special relationship between Jordan and European Community (EC).

The conference is due to last three days.

## Conference to discuss eye treatment

AMMAN (Petra) — Ophthalmologists from Jordan, Arab and other countries will take part in a conference on eye treatment which is due to open Tuesday.

Members of a committee preparing for the conference told a conference on Saturday that participants will meet at the Al Hussein Medical Centre (ROC) in Amman and are expected to re-45 working papers dealing a wide range of topics from cataract surgery to cornea operations to eye surgery.

The second of its to be organised by the

## Al Aydi hosts a treasure trove

By Ica Wabbah  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The little room in Al Aydi craftshop containing jewellery and pottery pieces by three young Jordanian artists could easily, and aptly so, be called a treasure trove.

On a cold rainy day, the stones glowing warmly in their gold settings held even more mystique than their "history" charged value. "Each piece has its own story," Nadia Dajani, the designer, said.

Ms. Dajani, who lives in London but will be in Jordan for some time, irradiates the enthusiasm and the self-contentment of someone whose career is fulfilling and rewarding. She describes her jewellery and the techniques used to forge it with the sapient love of the artisan who participated in the creation of an object from its raw state to the final glorious product.

All hand-made and designed by her, Ms. Dajani's earrings, pendants, bracelets, broches and pins are worked in silver, coated with 18 carat gold and inlaid with semi-precious stones.

The stones — amethysts, turquoise, onyxes, lapis lazulis, jades, agates — the many kinds of pearls (the designer's favourite, apparently) or the glass beads are bought from countries all over the world, from Japan to Italy.

The models range from ancient Egyptian, Roman or Islamic to modern abstract. The hammered metal designs pass from intricate delicate old Anatolian, of a pair of earrings, in one case, to a solid, heavy-looking Roman bracelet in another.

"We were inspired not only by the Islamic tradition, but by designs used long before Islam. We

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## WHAT'S GOING ON

Jewellery and ceramics exhibition by Nadia Dajani, Rula Atallah and Hashem Al Zo'bi at Al Aydi craftshop, between the Second and Third Circles.

Exhibition of paintings by Iraqi artists Ismail Fattah, Lisa Fattah and Mohammad Moharradin at the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation Gallery — (10 a.m. - 5 p.m.)

Exhibition entitled "Brilliant stories — American narrative jewellery exhibit" at the American Centre (open from 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.)

Photography exhibition entitled "Characteristics of the Mediterranean Sea" at the French Cultural Centre.

Exhibition by renowned Iraqi artist Shaker Hassan Al Saeed at the Jordan Gallery of Fine Arts.



By Dr. Abdalla Malki

## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation  
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### Economic Forum

## World economic order under fire

During the 1980s, the doctrine of market forces advanced triumphantly throughout the world under the banners of supply-side economics and deregulation. The triumphant march went along two main prongs: Thatcherism, on the European front, and Reaganomics, in the United States. In the process, the boundaries of the public sector were rolled back as intervention of the state in economic life was being both trimmed and condemned. A new world economic order was in the making. The 1990s will tell whether that march has gone too far, further than it should. When deregulation reaches, for example, the point of considering the idea of taking prisons into private ownership, suspicions of over-marketism take on a serious look.

Observers in this regard should turn their faces first to the United States, as the first challenges to the present world economic order are bound to come from there. Clintonomics intends, as purported, to revolutionise the American economy out of recession through emphasising the quality of the human capital and thereby undertaking vast investments in social and economic infrastructure. It follows that the related schemes and investment must be undertaken by the government, as they cannot be left to the discretion of the private sector whose priorities and time-ranking may be different and entirely unconvincing to the objectives of the economic policy of the new administration. The role of the state and the degree of its intervention in economic life will be different than that familiar during the Reagan-Bush era.

Another interesting and significant challenge is emanating from Europe and finds its roots in the notorious Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Community (EC). After differing on trade tariffs under the GATT, a draft deal was struck between the EC and the United States on farm trade and subsidies, which provided for cutting subsidies on the EC farm exports. Obviously, cutting export subsidies is compatible with the prerequisites of a world economic order based on free trade and global free markets. But it is not compatible with the socio-political interest of France where farmers constitute an important voting power. Thus, the first reaction of the French authorities was for the French prime minister to announce that France would reject the above deal because it was against the interests of the French and European agriculture.

This attitude meant that the French authorities had decided to put the French national interests — which are political and social in this case — ahead of the materialistic interests and theoretical niceties. Economic gains are necessarily materialistic, because the only task of economics is to show how more goods and services are produced. The so-called more efficient use of economic resources which the market economy alleges to foster completely overlooks the positive or negative political, social and moral contents of the additional output it brings about.

The French attitude is another shot at the "new" world economic order. And it is a significant one. The tensions that have recently developed within the European Community are, in one

sense, a reflection of the impact of the advanced degree economic integration that the member countries have achieved. Their political interests and national sovereignty. These could have advanced to the verge of monetary unity: that is exactly point where economics start to encroach on the national political structures. Monetary integration is politics no less than economics. Hence it has triggered national sensitivities and tensions.

The "Economist," a bulwark of free market ideas, seems to be the election of Bill Clinton marks, in part, a disenchantment with both the rhetoric and the reality of market economics. It goes to admit that a weariness with the economics of the 1980s appears to have set in, and that in Britain, and elsewhere in Europe, pro-market forces are meeting stronger opposition. Adds that ideas such as competition, economic freedom, merging markets through deregulation are now being questioned. But the "Economist" distinguishes between the advanced countries on the one hand and the developing ones on the other. In former, free-marketism could have exceeded the limits as to damaging in certain fields. But the case is different in developing countries where there is still plenty of room for economic liberalism to improve the economic performance. It seems to be legitimate and reasonable.

The "new" world economic order has run against national lines worldwide: it will therefore be challenged once and again.

## Relax sanctions on Iraq

THE U.N. Security Council is applying stringent conditions on Iraq before it considers lifting or easing its sanctions against the Iraqi people. These formidable strictures range from recognition of the U.N.-imposed Iraq-Kuwait border to the recognition of Kuwait itself and from improvement of Iraq's human rights record to the complete abolition of its mass destruction weapons. This continuing stance was reiterated during the most recent Security Council deliberations on Iraq. This attitude is also consistent with previous U.N. postures that refuse to give Baghdad any credit for its willingness to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

The message to the Iraqi leadership has been very clear: The council has no political will to even ease sanctions against Iraq no matter how far Iraq goes to meet U.N. obligations. In this sense, a considerable injustice has been done to Iraq and its people. Having been victimised for its invasion of Kuwait in 1990 and after paying dearly for flouting human rights and humanitarian law, it is high time to give some recognition and credit to what Baghdad has done thus far to fulfil its duties and commitments under international rules. True, there is still more to be done, especially in the direction of the promotion of pluralistic democracy and human rights. But fairness demands that sanctions against Iraq should have been relaxed to an extent commensurate with its meeting the requirements of the United Nations decisions.

This quid pro quo proposition is all the more justified in view of the fact that the people of Iraq are being victimised as a result of the inflexible application of the sanctions on their country. Relaxation of sanctions could also serve as an inducement to further improvement of Iraq's record on international decisions and norms.

For its part, the Iraqi regime is called upon to speed up the introduction of multi-party democracy. True and genuine democracy in Iraq, as elsewhere in the Arab World, is the only operational cure for its woes and difficulties. This thought marked one of the hallmarks of His Majesty King Hussein's speech to the Arab Nation Monday and formed a basic feature of his reference to beleaguered Iraq. The requisite political decision to normalise relations with Iraq can be expected to be taken as soon as Iraq moves faster in the direction of democracy even though its observance of the U.N. resolutions is not complete. The fact that grave miscalculations were made on the eve of the Gulf war makes it all the more convincing that in contemporary times there is simply no alternative to democracy as this alone ensures better opportunity to exercise wise judgement.

### ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'I daily Tuesday tackled a nationwide speech by King Hussein at the graduation of a new batch of army officers, echoing his words about democracy and development and the need for national unity to confront external challenges. The paper said the King's address was comprehensive, covering all matters at the political level, emphasising the role of both the government and the Jordanian citizens under the umbrella of democracy. The speech reemphasised the country's option for political pluralism, respect for human rights and national unity among citizens of Jordan regardless of their origin and their background, said the paper. In his address, the King reiterated Jordan's pan-Arab endeavours and its efforts to save Arab interests from foreign domination and influence, warning that evil elements, acting in the dark and influenced by foreign powers, have no place in the Jordanian society, the paper added. Furthermore, the King emphasised Jordan's orientation towards unity among Arabs by calling for the creation of a confederation of Arab states that can ultimately lead to unity among the Arab countries. The Arab masses who listened to the King's address realise the deep meanings of the King's words and the Jordanian people no doubt lend their leader full support in his efforts, at the domestic and the pan-Arab and international levels, added the paper. It said that in his endeavours, towards the attainment of peace and realisation of the Jordanian people's aspirations, the King no doubt continues to win support from a united Jordanian family.

ON THE eve of the French president's coming visit to Jordan, a columnist in Al Ra'i daily wondered if Francois Mitterrand will be visiting the injured Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories where he will go before coming to the Kingdom. Mahmoud Rimawi said that Mr. Mitterrand had made a visit to former Yugoslavia and inspected the injured in Sarajevo, displaying humanitarian feelings and solidarity with the suffering people of the country. One can only look with admiration at the French president's visit to the embattled country and expect that he would make a similar gesture towards the Palestinians by visiting the injured among them who fell at the hands of the Israeli troops occupying Arab lands, noted the writer. He said that one has to remind the French president of the facts that the Israelis have been occupying the Arab territories for more than one quarter of a century. The French president ought to realise that the Israelis continue to reject the world community's decisions and continues to commit atrocities, in violation of all principles and international laws. Furthermore, he said, the Israelis continue to reject U.N. Security Council resolutions, refuse to abide by world resolutions concerning mass destruction weapons and continue to commit crimes against Palestinians. The writer said that the president no doubt realises by now that it is Israel which is endangering peace and security in the Middle East and that the Arabs are inclined to achieve a comprehensive peace based on justice to the coming generations.

## Germany — a story of success through unity

By Elia Nasrallah

IN 1990 the German people regained unity in peace and through self-determination. History, which repeated itself a hundred and twenty years after the first union of the German states under Chancellor Bismarck, saw Chancellor Kohl working at the head of the German ruling coalition to bring about unity again.

With five new lands joining the federation: Brandenburg, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Western Pomerania and Thuringia, Germany now consists of 16 federal states. Forty five years after the war Germany's division had been finally overcome.

It was the Moscow Treaty of Sept. 12, 1990, that marked the final settlement of the German question. The treaty ensured that when Germany achieved its unity, on Oct. 3, 1990, it would be sovereign and unencumbered by any open questions with regard to its foreign affairs and security status.

The reunification which came unexpectedly is no bed of roses neither for the East nor for the West Germans. Indeed, Chancellor Kohl was among the first Germans to realise the magnitude of the task before the country. His words on the eve of the reunification read: "Everyone knows that a difficult road lies ahead. Let us follow that together. If we do so and are prepared to make sacrifices, there is every chance that the result will be mutually beneficial." The sacrifice is being made on both sides. While it is true that the West Germans were surprised at the smoothness of events, following the opening of the Berlin Wall on Nov. 9, 1989, that eventually led to unity in the following year, the East Germans were yearning all through the previous 45 years to achieve this unity. While it was clear to everyone in the Bonn government that this would be no easy process, the majority of the East Germans were not aware of how difficult it would prove to be. And yet, despite the difficulties which are bound to last for a few more years, citizens of various sectors and backgrounds have expressed their satisfaction with the turnout of events as they look ahead with renewed confidence towards the future.

Reunification has brought together two German states which belonged to two totally different political and social systems and military alliances. Its 357,000 square kilometres make it the third largest member of the European Community (EC), after France and Spain, and its 79 million inhabitants make it the most densely populated. Furthermore, Germany continues to be one of the community's most productive members in spite of the massive economic problems awaiting solution in the new federal states or lands.

The rebirth of Germany is multifaceted. Three dimensions, however, stand out: foreign policy, domestic setting and economy.

### Foreign Policy

The united Germany now has a wider responsibility for further unifying Europe, as well as towards the development of Eastern Europe and the Third World. German policies remain, above all, the policies of peace. In our interviews with German officials and parliament members it was clear that Bonn's assistance to the eastern states of Europe can by no means diminish German interest in and aid for the countries of the developing world. A high ranking official at the Press and Information Office in

Bonn said Germany has four fundamental objectives in foreign policy: continuing the process of European unity, promoting the further development of NATO, stabilising and supporting the reforms in Eastern Europe and maintaining the nation's partnership with the countries of the Third World.

Jordan, as a developing country, has a keen interest in maintaining its friendship with Germany which has had an important contribution in developing the Kingdom. Germany has granted Jordan some DM 1.7 billion in financial and technical assistance, since the early 1960s.

In the view of Hans Klein, deputy speaker of parliament (the Bundestag), and other deputies, such partnership is bound to continue. In a message to world governments, Chancellor Kohl said after the unity: "The countries of Africa, Asia and America can continue to count on the solidarity of united Germany. We will not invest in German unity at their expense."

He also assured other nations that "now that Germany has regained unity it is prepared to participate in U.N. measures aimed at preserving peace."

For the East Germans the cherished idea of unity was always there, according to Dr. Dieter Benecke, head of Inter Nationes, a private agency that acts for the government in political, informational and other affairs.

Frustrated with the political, economic and social conditions experienced under communism since 1945, the people of the former GDR decided that the way to freedom and prosperity was through unity with the West and eventually their expectations swept away all objections that might have lingered in some circles, Dr. Benecke said.

With the exit of the GDR and the advent of united Germany, there is a general feeling among world nations that a substantial part of the country's economic effort will continue to be devoted to reconstruction, especially in the new lands, Dr. Benecke pointed out. But, he said, such feelings are also coupled with expectations that Germany will play an active role in the development of other nations as well as in that of the nations of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, which indeed is what Germany is doing at present. He said the world also expects Germany to contribute to finding solutions to global problems, such as environmental protection, safeguarding peace and combating poverty.

### Domestic setting

Germany's division was a direct consequence of World War II, which ended in 1945, when through division the war victors aimed at stamping out national socialism and militarism.

The freely elected parliaments in Germany never renounced the right to reunite the country. Even the former East Germany's first constitution was based on the assumption that Germany remained undivided. But, while the western part of the country established a federalism based on pluralism, parliamentary democracy and the rule of law, with local authorities enjoying considerable autonomy, the former East Germany was in the hands of a monopolistic party, the Socialist Unity Party (SUD), with the economy based on central planning, state ownership of industry and the collectivisation of agriculture. While West Germany enjoined efficient industries, small enterprises and services and developed

the foundations of the market economy with people enjoying total freedom, East Germany suppressed all private initiative in all sectors and banned civil liberties such as free speech, the freedom to assemble and form parties, freedom of the press and travel.

Opponents of the regime in the former GDR were persecuted and millions of people were spied on by the state security service. The result was total collapse of the economy, low productivity of goods, which were no more wanted anywhere in the East or West, and the general situation was continually deteriorating.

The massive demonstrations in the GDR cities were triggered by the general feelings of popular frustrations worsened by the East German leaders' organising celebrations on Oct. 9, 1989, on the GDR's 40th anniversary. The demonstrations led to the opening of the Berlin Wall which led the East Germans to cast off the political chains one after the other.

### Economy

One of the most difficult problems confronting the citizens of the former GDR and one which is causing the biggest changes in their lives is the transition from a centrally planned to a market economy. Basically this involves a transition from humble security to a system which afforded opportunities but involved risks.



A view from Potsdam, Germany

The process has frustrated many former East Germans who are not used to the free market economy.

According to Dr. Dieter Benecke, the people of East Germany thought they were acquainted with the standard of living in West Germany from watching western television. The psychological impact was great as the easterners discovered that they had a long way to go to catch up with the westerners.

Joachim Nawrocki, one of Inter Nationes' leading figures, gave a clear picture of the situation in the former GDR when he said: "Under the command economy in GDR there was no competition and no free pricing. Many raw materials, energy, staple foodstuffs as well as bus and train fares and rents were very cheap and price subsidies ran into billions. But the consequence was careless waste. Bread, for instance, was fed to cattle because it was cheaper than feed. People opened their windows to cool overheated houses and houses fell into decay because rents were not sufficient to meet running costs."

The government financed such subsidies by skimming off the profits from state enterprises, with the result that they too had little funds for investment. Furthermore, wages were very low.

Indeed, thorough study of the situation in the East Berlin area, as well as in the five new lands, reveals to the researcher the fact that the East German regime had left behind a state of ruin, the extent of which was probably even unknown to the provisional government when it stepped down. This is because for decades East Germany's achievements had been greatly exaggerated for propaganda purposes. The faults had been papered over, the statistics falsified, Mr. Nawrocki said.

Both Mr. Nawrocki and Dr. Feeke Meents, deputy head of the Asian division of the Press and Information Office of the federal government in Bonn, explained that in the former GDR most jobs in industry, agriculture, commerce, the crafts and services were unproductive by western standards.

Many products were unmarketable and most factories were at best outdated. The two officials said that the GDR's economic structure was distorted: disproportionate production, monopolistic agricultural sector where mass production caused much ecological damage.

Most public buildings and houses had fallen into disrepair and the same applied to the entire infrastructure, like roads, railways, public utilities and telecommunications. Rivers, soil and air had been polluted to the worst degree, they added.

Faced with this situation, the

new jobs, unemployment is still growing because more people are being laid off than taken on.

While money is certainly not everything the people of the new states need, they require large amounts to deal with damage to industry, buildings, infrastructure and the environment. However, for the period from the day of German unity, Oct. 3, 1990, till the end of 1991, over 100 billion marks flowed to the new states. This does not include private investment in takeovers and holdings in the modernisation of industrial companies and service enterprises.

### The Treuhand

A visitor to the eastern sector of Berlin should venture into the Treuhand, a federal trusteeship administration office charged with the process of privatisation of various formerly state-owned companies and businesses, and to ensure investment in projects hiring the largest number of workers and conducting the process reestablishing private ownership.

Senior Treuhand official Ulrike Grunrock told journalists visiting Berlin that the Treuhandanstalt, an agency of public law, assumed the task of promoting the structural realignment of the economy, according to the requirements of the market, especially by influencing the development of companies capable of reconstruction into competitive business and their privatisation.

Mrs. Grunrock said that in the past two years, and contrary to all predictions, the Treuhand succeeded in privatising 7,600 businesses in the new lands. She said that by dividing businesses and by creating useful economic entities, the number of businesses had grown to 11,662 from 8,000. There are guarantees for nearly 1.2 million jobs and promised investments of nearly 5 billion DM.

Investors, she noted, are welcome in the new lands and the federal government offers liberal facilities and incentives and provides aid to new investors, reaching up to 23 per cent of the total capital of the enterprise, plus privileges and other benefits. Mrs. Grunrock said that so far investors in the new states have come from France, Britain, Switzerland and the United States.

### Workers

The status of workers in the new states largely depends on the enterprises that employed them. Many of these enterprises or companies have been closed down due to unproductivity and obsolete methods. Many others are retained for possible redevelopment and adjustment to the new market economy. Workers laid off are being paid up to 60 per cent of normal income for workers on pension while staying at home, particularly if they are above 40 years of age; those above 55 get an early retirement pension reaching up to 70 per cent of their income. However, the young workers are currently undergoing retraining or rehabilitation programmes in western companies and at the same time receiving sufficient income to live on.

In the former GDR there were 10 million active workers, but now the number has dropped to 6.5 million. Women have been largely affected because priority in employment is being given to men. The federal state is spending 45 billion DM on job recreation schemes and rehabilitation and retraining of workers from the former GDR this year. At

least 2,000 DM are being laid off worker each in latest figures show the 500,000 workers are in full-time training schools, 370,000 in job-creation centres and that there are 25 early retirement pensions.

Our group of journalists meetings in eastern Berlin workers in public administration offices and found that they had been members of the former Communist Party. Of course the federal government is arranging for workers to be trained and for western experts to the East to help reorganise production in aspects of life.

Foreign workers are being offered to the workers. But the government is facing increasing pressure from the extreme right to curtail the number of workers.

Lured by the wealth job opportunities in the so-called asylum for illegal workers have been the country. This year we were told 500,000 have flocked into Germany.

In neighbourhoods employed workers, broadening and anxiety attacks on foreign workers prominently in the north town of Rostock. They played feel that they drive out the estimated non-Germans who, they are taking their place.

Dr. Henning Klose, member of the party group of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) in Hamburg, said that his party was ruling coalition to stand to curtail the flow of workers, but denied that approved of any attack non-Germans.

Dr. Kostermann said youth, who under the GDR involved them sports programmes and activities sponsored by the state, are now left with nothing engagement and are being to acts of violence by the right wing factions. He soon the federal parliament take appropriate measures deal with the flow of Germans, reducing their to a minimum. But he said that Germany can by allow the rebirth of the nation and the same said of the overwhelming of the population.

### Environment

While there was much to remove at the end of World War II, people were resume production without significant regulations and regard to environmental protection officials in Bonn. former GDR had extensive mitigated environment tempt to its bitter end.

According to Dr. Klose, there are 150,000 state environmental treatment that numerous industrial require pollution clean decision facilities must be taken place for the sake of environment and human

Rehabilitation of victims GDR regime

A complex process, which hardly be overlooked,

(Continued on page 2)







## Navratilova considers retirement, maybe

NEW YORK (AP) — Once the most dominant figure in tennis, Martina Navratilova is considering retirement — with an emphasis on the word "considering."

"Chances are next year will be my last year playing singles full-time," Navratilova said after her 7-5, 6-3, 6-1 loss to Monica Seles in the Virginia Slims Championships final.

"I still will play some matches here and there. I don't want to make a farewell tour or anything like that, but I do want to give the fans a chance to come out and see me because that may be the last year."

Retirement was brought up after she was whipped solidly by Seles in the year-ending, 16-player tournament. Actually, Navratilova played some of her best tennis in recent times. It's just that Seles was exceptional.

It was the third consecutive year Seles has won the Virginia Slims Championships and the second straight year she has beaten Navratilova in the final. But at age 35, Navratilova realizes there will never be another 1983 for her, or another 161 tournament titles.

"I can't just do a massage and be ready to go the next day. I really have to take care of my body and everything has to be just right," she said. "When you're 25, it's much easier to overcome a pulled muscle or a stomach cramp or whatever."

A big risk against Seles Sunday was going to the net, the only way

Navratilova plays the game. Yet, when she was at her favorite spot on the court, she became a target for Seles' laser-sharp passing shots.

For her part, Seles paid tribute to Navratilova for bringing "into tennis a lot of strength on and off the court, and everybody is doing that. Before, it was just mostly practicing tennis on the court."

She said her first recollection of Navratilova "was against Hana (1981) or Chris (in 1992) at the Wimbledon final, and I brought home a poster of her."

Seles has been called dominating, winning 70 matches and losing just five this year; she was 74-6 in 1991, while in the past two years winning 21 of the 30 tournaments in which has played and finishing runnerup 10 times. Only once has she failed to reach the final.

But in 1982, Navratilova posted a 90-3 match record, followed that with 86-1 in 1983 and 78-2 in 1984.

She won 54 consecutive matches from the French Open in 1983 until Jan. 15, 1984, when she lost to Hana Mandlikova. Then, she didn't lose again until Dec. 6, 1984, a record stretch of 74 matches.

That's a combined 128-1 mark. And while she was dominating in singles, she teamed with Pam Shriver to post an unbelievable doubles record. From June 23, 1983, until July 9, 1985, Navratilova and Shriver won a record 109 consecutive doubles matches.



Martina Navratilova, who dominated women's tennis in the 80s, has had an outstanding record in singles and doubles tournaments, including a record 9 Wimbledon titles

And they won every Grand Slam women's title from the 1983 Wimbledon until the 1987 French Open, a total of 12 consecutive crowns.

Last year, the two teamed up again to win the Virginia Slims Championships doubles. This year, they fell in the semifinals to Arantxa Sanchez Vicario and Helena Sukova.

"We're still going to play some doubles before our careers are over," Navratilova said, "but not fulltime. Pam will have a fulltime partner next year and I won't have one. I'm not going to play that much doubles."

## Orlando's Shaquille O'Neal set to become NBA's latest sensation

NEW YORK (AP) — Shaq attack is spelled Shaq Attaq on a new line of basketball inspired by the arrival of Shaquille O'Neal in the NBA.

With that as a starting point, consider other possibilities resulting from Shaq's phenomenal opening weeks:

— Shaq, with the speed and power and most of the size of a maq truck, is cragging the bag of NBA defenses this season.

— "We lag the ability to stop him," a coach might say.

— And anyone in his way can expect to get smacked to the floor.

The name Shaquille, taken from the Koran, means "little one," which hardly applies to the 7-foot-1, 300-pound Orlando center who is turning the NBA into his personal playground.

He's already among the league leaders with 25.6 points, 16.8 rebounds and 3.3 blocked shots in his first eight games, but numbers alone don't tell the story of his early impact.

"He's a nightmare for the other

team," said teammate Nick Anderson, who has found the additional room on the court afforded by O'Neal to his liking with a 26.1 scoring average.

"I dream about being part of the team that can really go together and do some great things," O'Neal said. "We may even be able to do some great things this year."

With O'Neal, Anderson, Dennis Scott — averaging 18.3 — and playmaker Scott Skiles, the Magic clearly are making strides in that direction.

Orlando, 21-61 last season, is in first place in the Atlantic Division with a 5-3 record despite Saturday night's 92-77 loss at New York.

That game represented O'Neal's first test against an elite center, and while the Magic lost 92-77, O'Neal more than held his own against Patrick Ewing, outscoring him 18-15 and outrebounding him 17-9.

"He's a great player," Ewing

said. "He plays hard and is very strong. He's knows how to find people when he needs help in the post. He's going to be a great pro."

O'Neal, who grew up in Newark, New Jersey, and remembers going to games at Madison Square Garden with his father, said he tried not to take the attitude that he has to regard games against Ewing, David Robinson and Hakeem Olajuwon as different from the rest of the 82-game schedule.

Ewing, Olajuwon and Robinson all get consideration as the best current NBA centers, but some observers are bypassing them and begin comparing O'Neal to Wilt Chamberlain, who dominated statistically if not with championships.

Is Shaq another Wilt? "Maybe," said his coach, Matt Guokas, who played with Chamberlain. "But remember, when I played with Wilt he was 28 and in his prime. Shaq is 20."

"Yes, he will be special."

One area that prompts comparison with Chamberlain and O'Neal is their problems with free throws. Chamberlain averaged 54.0 per cent in his NBA career, O'Neal is at 58.5 per cent in his first eight games.

Chamberlain, meanwhile, never fouled out in 1,205 NBA games, while O'Neal already has one disqualification with six fouls and has missed time with foul trouble in several other games.

Other than foul trouble, Guokas has no trouble with O'Neal.

"He's like a sponge," Guokas said. "He absorbs everything you throw at him. His attitude is terrific. And he handles all the outside stuff wonderfully."

So what does Shaq need to be even better?

"I need to work on my jump shot, my free throws and my all-around game," he said. "I know where I come from, and I don't read my own articles because you guys make me out to be superman."

## Rangers' European hopes rocked by McCoist's injury

LONDON (R) — Glasgow Rangers' European Cup hopes have been dealt a severe blow by injury to three Scottish internationals including prolific goalscorer Ally McCoist for Wednesday's match against Marseille.

Captain Richard Gough has been out for three weeks with a groin strain and McCoist and midfielder Stuart McCall broke down in training this week with calf and neck injuries.

McCoist is manager Walter Smith's biggest worry for the group a game in Glasgow as the Scottish striker is having an excellent season with 32 goals in 26 appearances including two against Leeds in the last round.

Rangers' goalkeeper Andy Goram believes they can kick off the European Champions' League series with a win against the French champions.

Goram said: "Not many people in England believed we could beat Leeds in the last round and I don't suppose there are many Frenchmen who think we can beat Marseille either."

Marseille, struggling to score goals this season, expect to have

German international striker Rudi Voeller back from a rib injury to boost in attack too, but rely on Croatian import Alen Boksic.

Marseille's Belgian coach Raymond Goethals, recalled in place of Jean Fernandez last week after a series of poor results, is expected to name a defensive line-up with five men at the back and possibly a place for experienced full back Manuel Amoros.

Amoros, who holds the French record of international caps, lost his berth in both the Marseille and France sides this season but played as substitute against Strasbourg Friday.

Former Marseille striker Jean-Pierre Papin returns to the AC Milan side in place of Daniele Massaro for their European Cup Group B match against Sweden's IFK Gothenburg in Milan.

Papin and midfielders Demetrio Albertini and Stefano Eranio are the likely changes from the side who were held to a draw by Internazionale, with Papin playing alongside Dutchman Marco

Van Basten in attack. Dutchman Ruud Gullit is expected to miss out, with Frank Rijkaard certain to play.

Striker Gigi Lentini, one of

seven Milanese players on international duty in Scotland last week, admitted that the Italian champions were going through a difficult phase.

### SPORTS NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Women's basketball tournament begins today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Four teams Wednesday begin competition in the women's basketball tournament organized by the Jordan Basketball Federation (JBF) on the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday. The participating teams are Al Orthodori, Al Ahli, Al Jazireh and the Rosary Sisters School teams. Six matches will be played over a period of 5 days. Al Orthodori play the Rosary School and Al Ahli play Al Jazireh in the opening matches today at the Orthodori Club court.

#### Charity walk to be held Friday

AMMAN (J.T.) — A charity walk organized by the Society for the Deaf/Raja Centre in Yajuz will be held Friday, Nov. 27. The walk, organized on the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday will start from the Manhal School in Jubeiha and proceed through University Road and finish at the Sports City. Parking will be available at the Sports City and buses will transport walkers to the start by 9 a.m.

#### Liverpool beat Queens Park Rangers

LONDON (R) — Ronny Rosenthal scored three minutes from time to give Liverpool a 1-0 away victory over Queens Park Rangers as John Barnes made his return to the Premier League Monday night. Rosenthal's strike from the left side across Rangers' goalkeeper Tony Roberts into the net was a bitter blow for the London club who dominated the match, especially in the first half when striker Les Ferdinand proved to be a constant threat. England striker Barnes, out of action with Achilles tendon trouble sustained playing for England six months ago, made his return in the 18th minute when Ian Rush was forced off with a hamstring injury. The victory moved struggling Liverpool into 11th place in the 22-team league. Rangers remain fifth.

#### Germans make early bid to stage 2006 World Cup

FRANKFURT (R) — Germany will present its case for staging the 2006 World Cup finals to the international governing body FIFA early next year even though a decision is not expected before the turn of the century. "If we want to stage the event again after 1974, we must report our interest early to the international organizations and back it up with concrete plans," German Soccer Federation (DFB) President Egidius Braun said Tuesday. "For that reason we will be putting our plans to FIFA at the start of next year." Germany last staged the finals in 1974 when the former West Germany won the tournament.

#### Celtics lose again

HARTFORD, Connecticut (AP) — Mookie Blaylock scored 23 points in Hartford, Connecticut, including four in overtime, as the Atlanta Hawks handed the Boston Celtics their sixth straight loss, 101-97 in overtime Monday. Blaylock hit a 20-foot jumper with 20 seconds left to give the Hawks a 99-97 lead. Blair Rasmussen knocked away Dee Brown's inside pass to Kevin McHale with 5.8 seconds left and Dominique Wilkins grabbed the loose ball. Wilkins, who had two rebounds and two assists in overtime, was fouled by Brown and hit two free throws with 4.3 seconds left. The Celtics, who shuffled their lineup to try to break out of their worst start since 1978, missed seven of eight shots in overtime, while the Hawks made three of eight.

#### McRae loses first place in British RAC Rally

CHESTER (R) — Britain's Colin McRae lost first place to Spain's Carlos Sainz after a road accident on his way to Tuesday's first stage of the British RAC Rally at Grizedale in the Lake District. McRae, driving a Subaru Legacy is in seventh place after losing more than four minutes. Meanwhile, former boxing world champion Barry McGuigan was knocked out of the rally when his Vauxhall seized on Monday's 11th stage. The former featherweight, now retired from the ring and rallying to raise money for a motor industry charity, said the engine of his car went on the 20-mile Myherin stage in North Wales.

#### Injured Platt may play against Milan

TURIN (R) — Juventus and England midfielder David Platt is undergoing intensive therapy on a knee injury in a bid to get fit for Sunday's top-of-the-table clash with AC Milan. The 26-year-old playmaker who joined Juventus this season will have an operation on the cartilage which has bothered him all season, but may still play against league leaders Milan, Juventus officials said. A decision on whether he can play Sunday will probably be taken Wednesday afternoon, they said, adding the operation could take place Thursday if he is ruled unfit.

### HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25,  
By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Fox

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Engage in what ever interests you today that has to do with charm, beauty, the romantic or lighter side of life, art, music, culture and any like interest that will lift your spirits.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) During the day avoid pushing any initiatives at your dwelling while in the evening make sure you carry through recreation arrangements already made.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20) Take care during the daytime that you are very exact about the manner in which you handle communications; tonight do the same with a home situation.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21) Consider how you can top off some unnecessary expenses during the day and make your assets grade; then tonight use much care while in motion.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) You feel you are not getting the personal pleasures out of life that you want the most and later find it because money isn't flowing to you.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) You need to be very careful who you confide in or private will leak out today but tonight keep calm and objective when with mutual acquaintances.

**VIRGO:** (August 22 to September 22) You have an acquaintance who

can irritate you but give no of displeasure and later facts from attachment terrify you.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22) Do whatever your duties are in a routine fast fashion during the while tonight is not any personal demands.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) A new course much more study and before putting into motion the evening try to avoid spotlight if possible.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) You way to attend to whatever obligations face you; avoid that pressure to some new undertaking.

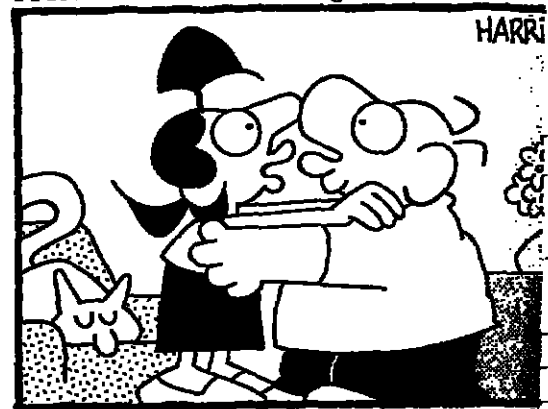
**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) Open opportunities are in a routine fast fashion during the while tonight carefully means between the two.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) Do whatever you are in a stick-to-itiveness and the day goes along but tonight don't get in new enterprise.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) Plan any recreation means now with no dis if they later have to about and tonight relax tep dull duties.

### THE BETTER HALF.

By Ha



"I hope you appreciate this, Stanley. It wasn't easy finding pizza flavored lipstick!"

### JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NUNAL  
REHKI  
TANGOU  
SOOPUR

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Jumbles: AZURE OAKEN DONKEY POWDER  
Answer: How the planet finally lost weight — HE "FOUNDED" AWAY

HOW THE PORCUPINE WON THE BIG FIGHT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as guessed by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Jumbles: AZURE OAKEN DONKEY POWDER  
Answer: How the planet finally lost weight — HE "FOUNDED" AWAY

### THE Daily Crossword by Betty Jorgensen

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Native African	7 Surgical
5 Forest food	8 Past due
9 Greeting	9 By this means
14 Foretold	10 Ted
15 Native Peruvian	11 Prevaricator
16 Fr. ape	12 Ear's wife
17 Cowboy	13 Single
18 Great performer	21 Blackguard
19 He wrote "The	22 Cliche
Cloister and the	23 Accalm
Heart"	24 Bird
20 Statesman Lee	25 Alp
23 Highland	26 Calais cap
24 Devils from	27 Snake
course	28 Long-necked
25 Lamb's dam	34 Beltless
28 Smear	35 Mode
31 Donates one	36 Ragin'
tenth	39 Jacob's twin
36 Cartoonist	42 Because of that
Adams, for	43 Pushing rudely
short	44 — Alt
38 Grid	45 Climbing plant
40 Food the bill	46 Lat. abbr.
41 General Lee	53 Frets
44 Islam's God	54 Make over
45 Acres Patrick	57 Algerian city
46 Recording of	58 Climbing plant
notes	59 Lat. abbr.
47 Abounded	60 Notable years
48 Boob	
51 US humorist	
52 Legal matter	
54 Sea creature	
56 US General Lee	
62 Line of a letter	
63 Noodle case	
64 Vicinity	
67 "A Ball for"	
68 Alert	
69 Metallic element	
70 Troglodyte	
71 Dross	
72 Fencing sword	

Yesterday's Puzzle Solutions:  
1. NUNAL  
2. REHKI  
3. TANGOU  
4. SOOPUR  
5. AZURE  
6. OAKEN  
7. DONKEY  
8. POWDER  
9. How the planet finally lost weight — HE "FOUNDED" AWAY

### GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANNIA HIRSCH

#### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠QJ8 ♠5 ♣J762 ♣QJ93  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass  
3 ♠ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠6 ♠K95 ♠K10 ♠A982  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠6 ♠K95 ♠K10 ♠A982  
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one heart. What action do you take?

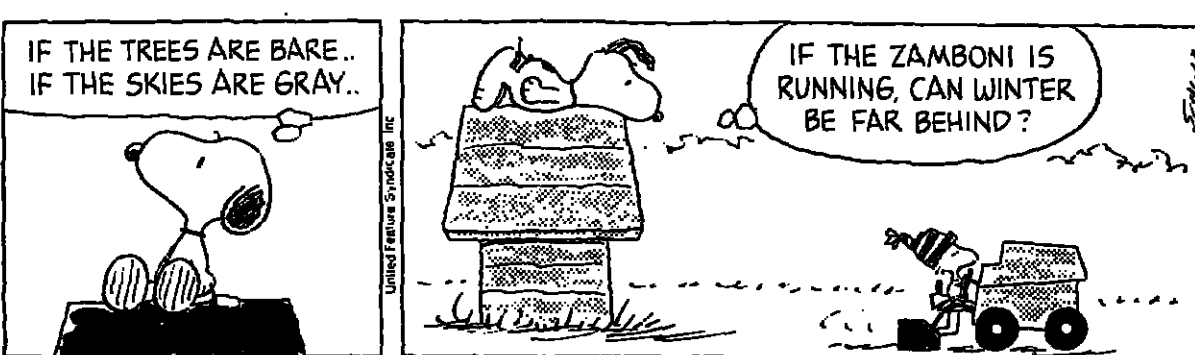
Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South

you hold:  
♠KJ8 ♠A965 ♠AJ103 ♠43  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠6 ♠K95 ♠K10 ♠A982  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠6 ♠K95 ♠K10 ♠A982  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

### Peanuts



### Andy Capp



### Mutt'n'Jeff





# Financial Markets

Currency	Close	Open
U.S. Dollar	1.5115	1.5210
British Pound	1.6550	1.5925
French Franc	1.4462	1.4567
Japanese Yen	5.4405	5.4260**
European Currency Unit	1.6255	1.6265**

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTH	6 MTH	12 MTH
U.S. Dollar	5.15	5.31	5.51	4.12
British Pound	7.12	6.45	6.02	6.56
French Franc	8.02	8.25	8.25	8.25
Japanese Yen	6.00	6.37	6.18	5.51
European Currency Unit	10.25	9.75	9.37	8.37
Japanese Yen	5.76	5.75	5.98	5.99
European Currency Unit	10.15	10.15	9.75	9.12

Currency	USD/Oz	JD/Oz	Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Oz
Gold	354.75	6.60	Silver	3.76	0.80

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.688	0.690
British Pound	1.0459	1.0511
French Franc	0.4314	0.4330
Japanese Yen	0.4605	0.4629
European Currency Unit	0.1270	0.1276
Japanese Yen	0.5542	0.5570
Swiss Franc	0.3854	0.3855
Swedish Krona	0.1002	0.1007
Italian Lira	0.0497	0.0499
Belgian Franc	0.02066	0.02096

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	1.7940	1.8150
British Pound	0.0352	0.0390
French Franc	0.1830	0.1840
Japanese Yen	2.2850	2.3000
European Currency Unit	0.1864	0.1874
Swiss Franc	0.2000	0.2100
Japanese Yen	1.7550	1.7600
Swedish Krona	0.1864	0.1874
Italian Lira	0.3275	0.3475
Belgian Franc	1.4380	1.4560

Index	22/11/92	Close	23/11/92	Close
IL-Share	160.07		161.85	
Banking Sector	118.35		118.84	
Insurance Sector	176.60		178.15	
Industry Sector	214.37		218.29	
Services Sector	226.89		227.80	

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	U.S. dollars	U.S. dollars
sterling	1.5195/205	1.2933/38
U.S. dollar	1.5985/92	1.7950/80
	1.4380/90	32.90/94
	5.4475/525	1386/1391
	124.15/20	6.7000/8500
	6.4500/6500	6.1700/2700
ounce of gold	\$334.50/335.00	

## Group of 15 pledges to share notes on privatisation

DAKAR (R) — The Group of 15 (G-15) developing countries closed their third summit Monday promising to share notes on privatisation of nationalised industries.

A communiqué issued at the end of the three-day summit recommended regular meetings so that member nations could learn from the failures and successes of each other's development programmes.

The meetings should "place an emphasis on privatisation, given that the nationalisations of the past turned out so disastrously," the statement said.

Modelled on the Group of Seven richest industrialised nations, the G-15 was set up by countries attending the non-aligned summit in Belgrade in 1989.

The Senegal meeting stressed the need to strengthen South-South cooperation while improving relations with the developed North.

## Assets of commercial banks in Qatar soar

MANAMA (R) — Total assets of Qatari commercial banks rose 17.02 per cent to 27.08 billion riyals (\$7.44 billion) in the first half of 1992 compared to the same period last year. Figures issued by the Qatar Monetary Agency (QMA) showed that total assets of 13 commercial banks operating in the Gulf state stood at 23.11 billion riyals (\$6.35 billion) in the first six months of 1991. Assets of the QMA, the central bank, rose to 2.81 billion riyals (\$772 million) at end-June 1992 from 2.61 billion (\$718 million) at end-June 1991. The report put preliminary figures for Qatar's income in 1991/92 fiscal year, which started in April 1991, at 9.17 billion riyals (\$2.52 billion) compared to 1990/91 income of 11.94 billion (\$3.28 billion). Total expenditure in 1991/92 was put at 10.60 billion (\$2.91 billion), slightly up on the 1990/91 of 11.38 billion (\$3.12 billion).



## Demirel offers Turkey as gateway to former Soviet republics

LONDON (R) — Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel urged European business leaders Monday to step up investment in his country and use Turkey as a gateway to the newly-emerging former Soviet Asian republics.

Speaking to British businessmen during a visit to London, Mr. Demirel also called on the European Community (EC) to reassess its country's economic and political position and reaffirm its commitment to be established "in the Western fold."

Mr. Demirel said that after Turkey achieves a customs union with the EC in 1995 it will "constitute a most attractive, cost-effective production and trading centre" for the markets of the former Soviet Central Asian republics.

Turkey recently staged a summit of leaders from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kirgizistan and Turkmenistan and has been active in promoting contacts with those states.

"Turkey helped put them on a world platform," Mr. Demirel said.

He highlighted the possibility of exploiting natural gas fields in the area, with plans already under discussion for a possible pipeline to the West.

"The resources of Turkey are not enough to meet the opportunities in her region and we see every reason for us to come together in partnership in this part of the world," he told a meeting organised by the Confederation of British Industry.

## EC looks for cheap ways to boost growth

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community (EC) governments are scrambling for a cheap way to show worried voters they are finally doing something about sluggish economic growth.

EC finance ministers, openly admitting that their economies were weakening rather than strengthening, agreed Monday to flesh out plans to spur growth by investing more on projects such as roads, railways and communication networks.

"To all European governments the facts of life have been coming home, and the fears and anxieties about the slowing down of the rate of growth in the European economy have been growing all the time," British Finance Minister Norman Lamont said.

The executive commission has scaled back its 1993 growth forecast to just 1.4 per cent, while unemployment may top 11 per cent — a hostile climate in which to promote the EC's ambitions of economic integration capped by a single currency.

"If the European Community is unable to tackle the problems we have now, it will be very difficult to explain to ordinary people what economic and monetary union is," EC's Economic Affairs Commissioner Henning Christophersen said.

Plans for a growth package, which EC leaders will discuss at their Dec. 11 summit in Edinburgh, Scotland, may sound modest. The \$86 billion fiscal package unveiled in August or U.S. President-elect Bill Clinton's proposal to boost public spending by up to \$220 billion over four years.

In reality the EC's plans are much more modest. Ministers want to be seen to be doing something, but their top priority is not to bust their budgets.

Horst Koehler, state secretary in the German finance ministry, said Bonn, the biggest financial contributor to the EC, would play an active part in discussions of a growth plan.

But when Germans are being asked to tighten their belts to pay for unification, it was politically unrealistic for the EC to want to go on a spending spree.

"There is no getting around the fact that this is definitely not the time for deficit-financed recovery programmes," he said.

Mr. Lamont, while endorsing temporary deficit increases if a country is in recession, also ruled out big spending packages.

"What we are emphatically not

talking about is an expansion of fiscal deficits. It has not been over view that you can end the recession by spending large amounts of public money," he pointed out.

The main idea kicked around Monday was to set up a new investment fund within the Luxembourg-based European Investment Bank. Its capital, according to a tentative commission proposal, would be \$2.5 billion.

With private investors funding 50 per cent of any projects, that would be enough capital to fund infrastructure schemes totalling \$15 billion, about one-fifth of the seed capital that Mr. Christophersen said was needed to get Europe's economies moving.

If the spending was synchronised with investments by member governments, there could be an important impact on confidence and growth, French Finance Minister Michel Sapin said.

But it was not clear either how much of the money would be new or would have been spent in any case.

"There's a lot of juggling around with the figures," a Dutch official said.

And the EIB, with the best will in the world, would be sure to take months to identify, appraise and approve projects.

The most direct road to stronger European growth would be via lower interest rates. But ministers barely touched on the issue or on the recent turmoil in European currency markets, brought on largely by the Bundesbank's tight monetary policies.

Mr. Koehler dashed hopes that Sunday morning's six per cent devaluation of the peseta and the escudo — the third upheaval in Europe's exchange rate mechanism in 10 weeks — might lead Germany's central bank to relax its fierce grip on credit.

"We reject the idea of automatically linking realignments to interest rate reductions," Mr. Koehler said.

Mr. Lamont said Tuesday that Germany had underestimated the recession and made a fresh call for lower German interest rates to stimulate growth in the EC.

Mr. Lamont said he believed lower German interest rates were vital for economic recovery within the 12-nation bloc.

"I had been earlier this year saying this to the Germans and others and trying to persuade them to cut interest rates. That, I believe, would be the most im-

portant thing that could be done," said the chancellor.

"It is for the Germans to make their own decisions, but I think frankly that the Germans and a number of other countries have underestimated the impact of recession, underestimated the slow-down that has been happening in Germany, and I think now other countries are beginning to get quite worried," he added.

He said of the current economic climate: "What is also clear is there is increasing worry and anxiety about growing recession in Europe, growth slowing down in all countries and the feeling that this is something that the Community and the countries of the Community must discuss."

He dismissed reports in the British press that the EC would spend very heavily to try to spur recovery.

"What we were talking about was to a considerable extent probably a reallocation of existing money, what we were also talking about was using institutions like the European Investment Bank in conjunction with the private sector," said Mr. Lamont, in a telephone interview from Brussels.

"I want to make it clear, seeing there was so much talk in this morning's papers about \$40...\$50 billion (\$60.5...\$75.6 billion) that no figures of any kind were discussed at any time yesterday."

Asked if this meant no new spending at all, Mr. Lamont said: "I don't know whether there will be no new spending but I think the sorts of figures that were mentioned in this morning's paper... were not the sorts of figures that most people had in mind yesterday."

On commentators' observations about similarities between the European plan and Mr. Lamont's own strategy for Britain and the prospect of a "dash-for-growth" using capital spending, the chancellor said:

"... I don't think this is a question of a dash for growth or kick-starting the European economy but it is trying to recognise the concerns about a slowdown."

Of the row over Britain's EC budget rebate, he said:

"We have always made it clear that as far as we are concerned, this is a key objective in our negotiations to see that there is no serious, significant adverse change in our abatement. That would not be easy for us to accept."

## Cambodian government finally heeds U.N. calls to stop runaway inflation

PHNOM PENH (AP) — Inflation is soaring in Cambodia but the government has been reluctant to take strict remedies because it fears losing popular support before next year's general election.

Consumer prices rose 130 per cent from January to August, said officials of the U.N. peacekeeping operation that is guiding the country to elections after 13 years of civil war. The Cambodian riel, which traded at about 550 for one U.S. dollar last December, has fallen to about 2,000.

A major cause of inflation, which has been severely hurting people on fixed salaries, has been the government's printing of new money to finance its \$40 million budget deficit. For months, U.N. officials have urged that this be halted.

Premier Hun Sen said his government finally will stop mass minting and try to cover expenses by new measures, including taxing foreigners living in hotels. Unnecessary expenditures such as construction of government buildings also will be halted, he said in an interview.

"I consider myself sitting on a volcano," he said. "If it erupts, I consider that the end of me."

"If this government came to collapse because of economic problems, the whole U.N. programme would collapse," Mr. Hun Sen said.

Cambodia's election is scheduled to be held by May 1993. Mr. Hun Sen refused to raise taxes or cut government staff, insisting he could not hurt Cambodians who already were

living hand-to-mouth in one of the world's poorest countries.

Mr. Hun Sen said he could not cut government salaries because they amount to only 40,000 riels (about \$20) a month — enough for two cartons of cigarettes.

Mr. Hun Sen had been hoping for foreign budget support. But the Khmer Rouge guerrilla group successfully lobbied against that, saying it would be unfair to Cambodia's three other factions.

Mr. Hun Sen said the Khmer Rouge's refusal to disarm despite the peace pact has forced him to keep his 120,000 soldiers on a payroll already burdened by 145,000 civil servants.

Roger Lawrence, the senior U.N. economic adviser in Phnom Penh, had recommended that the government impose taxes and cut expenditures to finance its budget deficit.

## Fiat takes over Polish car manufacturer FSM

WARSAW (R) — Italian car maker Fiat has taken over Poland's state-owned FSM car factory under a \$2 billion deal, the biggest foreign investment in Poland so far.

Polish Finance Minister Jerzy Osiatynski and Guglielmo Capra, director of international operations at Fiat Auto, signed an agreement for the Italian-based car manufacturer to take 90 per cent stakes in three companies being created out of FSM.

"I hope that these companies will be successful and work to the benefit of both Fiat and Poland," Mr. Osiatynski said after the signing ceremony.

The success of the deal was important to Poland which has been trying to encourage foreign investment to help it move towards a market economy.

Mr. Capra said the takeover would be completed within 16 weeks.

"Auditors will move in to assess all details and there will be a final adjustment," he told Reuters, adding that the final amount to be paid could not be defined until then.

Fiat spokesman Roberto Zangrandi said the firm would invest \$2 billion in FSM which is already producing Fiat's Cinquecento minicar.

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# Fighting in Bosnia as U.N. prepares to help stranded towns

SARAJEVO (R) — Mortar shells hit besieged Sarajevo Tuesday after a day of battles in several parts of Bosnia as U.N. relief workers prepared to deliver aid to two stranded Muslim towns.

Bosnian radio said that the old town section of the besieged capital was hit by mortar fire Tuesday morning, and fighting was reported in the outlying district of Vogosca.

During the night there was a heavy artillery attack on the edge of the old town as well as on the suburbs of Hrasno and Dobrinja, the radio added.

On Monday fighting was reported across Bosnia, despite the ceasefire in force for nearly two weeks, particularly in the Muslim-held northern towns of Gradacac and Tuzla.

Fighting also raged until late in the day around Brcko and Tazsanj in the north, Olovo and Bugojno in the centre and Konjic in the southwest.

In Sarajevo U.N. relief workers were preparing to deliver food Wednesday to the starving towns of Gorazde and Srebrenica, besieged by Serb forces for weeks. They have threatened to suspend aid to 100,000 Serbs in eastern Bosnia if they are obstructed.

Previous attempts to get aid to Srebrenica were thwarted by Serbs, including women and children who lay down in the road to halt vehicles.

Officials of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said aid shipments to the Serbs would only resume if

local leaders allowed UNHCR convoys through to the stranded towns of Gorazde and Srebrenica.

"The Serbs will suffer, but they are not at risk. The people of Gorazde and Srebrenica are at risk...they are at the limit of their capacity to survive," said UNHCR special envoy Jose Maria Mendiluce.

The suspension marked a turning point in the U.N. handling of aid shipments in Bosnia and signalled that the UNHCR was prepared to get tough with local warlords.

"Every week we are attacked, shot at, shelled, diverted, delayed," Mr. Mendiluce said. "But we have assumed a very important responsibility — that is, to keep alive the victims of this conflict, and we shall do it."

Mr. Mendiluce said convoys to the two towns would set out Wednesday. If they succeeded, aid would be resumed to some 100,000 Serbs affected by the UNHCR decision.

The Bosnian Serb News Agency (SRNA) quoted Serb military sources Monday evening as saying they would do everything necessary to ensure the safe arrival of the convoys.

Mr. Mendiluce said it had been his own decision to "play poker" with the Serb authorities. But he added that he had the full support of Sadako Ogata, the high commissioner.

Mr. Mendiluce said while the affected Serbs received 1,228 tonnes of relief aid in early November, people in the two Muslim

towns, who total roughly the same number, got nothing.

The UNHCR relief missions are just one of the international efforts to ease the situation in Bosnia and Croatia which are blocked, violated or simply ignored by one or more of the warring Serbs, Croats and Muslims.

U.N. peacekeepers said Monday there had been over 100 violations of a no-fly zone in Bosnia and accused Croats, Muslims as well as Serbs of holding up aid supplies.

They reported increasing lawlessness in Serb-controlled regions of Croatia, with racketeering and attacks on civilians, particularly old people, by armed members of both sides.

"It is increasingly bleak and anarchic as winter sets in," said Cedric Thornberry, deputy head of the U.N. Peacekeeping Force (UNPROFOR).

In a fresh bid to stop arms reaching Bosnia and to tighten a U.N. embargo on Serbia and Montenegro, the two republics which make up the rump Yugoslav state, Western warships put a naval blockade into action Monday by stopping and searching three ships in the Adriatic.

Warships Tuesday stopped and searched a Montenegrin merchant vessel in the Adriatic but later let it go.

Western European Union (WEU) warships subsequently stopped a further two vessels whose cargoes are currently being checked, an Italian Navy spokesman said Tuesday.

He gave no further details on the identity of the latest two ships stopped.

Romanian President Ion Iliescu said in an interview published Tuesday his country would abide by U.N. resolutions tightening a naval embargo against Yugoslavia but added it could not check foreign vessels on the Danube.

"Of course we will apply U.N. resolutions," Mr. Iliescu, who arrived in Paris for a one-day visit Tuesday, told the daily newspaper Le Figaro.

"We can control what is happening in Romanian ports but we cannot control Russian or Ukrainian ships on the Danube," he said.

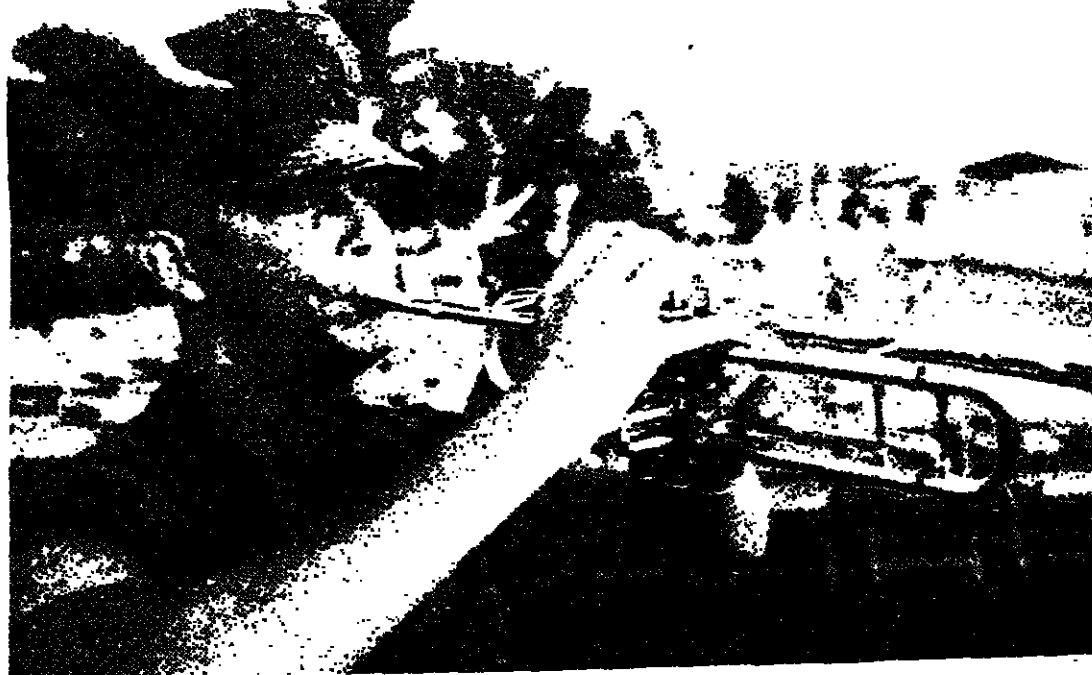
The United Nations Security Council, in measures to tighten sanctions, last week banned the trans-shipment of important commodities like oil, coal, metals and rubber through Serbia and Montenegro without special permission from the Council's Sanctions Committee.

Commenting on suspicions that Romanian vessels transporting goods along the Danube from Hungary to Romania were in reality unloading in Yugoslavia, Mr. Iliescu said:

"Romania has not been accused. There has only been suspicion about the efficiency of controls along the Danube."

Mr. Iliescu said the reinforcing of international controls on the Danube was a Romanian idea.

But he agreed that his country sympathised with the Serbian cause, saying: "Serbia is our historical ally and closest neighbour."



U.S. Marine Lance Corporal Christopher Stooks stands on the deck of the U.S. Subic Bay Naval Base in the Philippines from Oregon sounds the last bugle call for retreat at (AFP photo).

## U.S. flag lowered for last time at Subic

SUBIC BAY NAVAL BASE, Philippines (Agencies) — The Stars and Stripes was lowered here for the last time Tuesday as the United States closed its largest naval base in Asia and ended nearly a century of U.S. military presence.

Members of the crowd of about 3,000 people wept as the U.S. flag was lowered and a giant Philippine banner was raised about 10:01 a.m. (0201 GMT) under a brilliant blue sky.

Scores of bargains hugged, kissed and wept as the USS Belleau Wood slipped out of Subic Bay Tuesday.

On board the grey helicopter carrier were the last few hundred American servicemen to leave Washington's former colony after Filipino senators forced the closure of all U.S. bases.

"I am going to miss you," yelled one Marine as the ship eased away from the wharf of Cubi Point Naval Air Station, loudspeakers blaring "I'm proud to be an American."

"I promise I'll come back," shouted another to the girls who helped give Olongapo City next

to the base its reputation as one of the wildest navy towns in the Pacific.

The women, some wearing skin-tight shorts, waved handkerchiefs wet with tears or turned away, saying they could not watch the Marines leave.

In the distance across the bay a huge Philippine flag flew along for the first time over Subic Naval Base, once the American Navy's largest shipyard in Asia.

President Fidel Ramos earlier helped raise the red, white and blue flag in bright sunshine and declared the Philippines free of foreign troops for the first time since Spanish occupation in 1571.

The final act of the withdrawal came when U.S. Ambassador Richard Solomon and four admirals handed back Cubi Point Naval Air Station to Gen. Ramos and the last 516 Marines and sailors prepared to leave. Subic Bay was given back in September.

Gen. Ramos pledged friendship with the United States, which ruled the country from 1898 to 1946, but called for a review of the mutual defence treaty and a clear statement of

the extent of the U.S. commitment.

He also urged the United States to stand by its obligation to help the 3,000 "throwaway kids" of Olongapo — the Amerasian children fathered by generations of U.S. servicemen.

Even after the withdrawal, the 1951 defence treaty commits the United States to come to the aid of the Philippines if it is attacked.

Gen. Ramos called for new life to be breathed into the treaty to cater for new conflicts and rivalries, apparently referring to the disputed Spratly Islands in the South China Sea.

"Two matters in particular have to be clarified, when and where an attack on one party is to be regarded as an attack on the other party as well, and the precise point at which retaliation to attack is to be waged," he said.

The United States has repeatedly said it does not recognise any claim to the Spratlys, potentially oil-rich coral islands claimed in whole or in part by China, Vietnam, Taiwan, Malaysia, Brunei and the Philippines.

## Yeltsin seeks 'political truce' with opposition

MOSCOW (AP) — President Boris Yeltsin Tuesday appealed for a "political truce" with opponents just two weeks before a critical session of parliament that he said could determine the future of Russia.

"It is clear that Russia needs a respite from completely useless political confrontation," Mr. Yeltsin told leaders of autonomous republics within Russia. His remarks were reported by the ITAR-TASS and Interfax news agencies.

Mr. Yeltsin suggested a stabilisation period of one to one and a half years, saying that continued political bickering "can bleed the country dry and lead it to a dead end."

"It is necessary to have a political truce for the duration of the stabilisation period," he said.

The Russian Congress of People's Deputies is scheduled to convene Dec. 1. Hardliners have said they will seek to oust Mr. Yeltsin's acting prime minister, Yegor Gaidar, and strip Mr. Yeltsin of his power to issue presidential decrees.

The 1,046-member parliament is a holdover from the Soviet era. It is dominated by former Communists elected in 1990, long before the Soviet Union collapsed.

Parliament deputies must "set the working tone in the formation of a new Russian state," Mr. Yeltsin said. "Only this will make it possible to preserve Russia as a single, independent, unified state and give an extra impetus to economic reforms."

The speaker of parliament, Ruslan Khasbulatov, said in a newspaper interview published Tuesday that lawmakers had made several concessions to Mr. Yeltsin but warned him to not mistake that for weakness.

"You can rest assured that the legislature will be able to stand its ground," he told Nezavisimaya Gazeta.

He also warned those who would concentrate more power in the president's hands.

"What worries me most of all is the utter irresponsibility of such people who do not even seem aware that they are playing with

fire," Mr. Khasbulatov said.

"Despite the calls that are heard today from the left and from the right for an authoritarian, Communist or 'democratic' regime, the implementation of such plans would scotch all hopes for Russia's revival."

"This country will simply not survive another dictatorship," he said.

Also Tuesday, Mr. Yeltsin announced that he would fire Yegor Yakovlev, the head of state broadcasting.

Mr. Yakovlev has been increasingly criticised for TV coverage of ethnic conflicts, particularly in the northern Caucasus. Mr. Yeltsin said he was sacking him "for serious violations" in the coverage. There was no mention of who would replace Mr. Yakovlev.

Meanwhile, Russian newspaper Tuesday devoted much attention to a recent attack on Mr. Yeltsin and his team of reformers by a headline newspaper, Sovetskaya Rossiya.

The newspaper Saturday suggested Mr. Yeltsin's reforms were being carried out on behalf of

U.S. intelligence agencies. Yeltsin spokesman Vyacheslav Kostikov denounced the article as a "provocation" related to the upcoming congress.

In an ironic commentary, the newspaper Moskovsky Komsomolets wrote Tuesday: "Boris Yeltsin works for the CIA — though he himself is unaware of this."

The newspaper then suggested that the authors of the Sovetskaya Rossiya article look into their own expenses, foreign trips and foreign guests they have received.

"Can it turn out suddenly that you yourself are agents of some other influence, thought you do not suspect it?" it asked.

The newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda took a tongue-in-cheek approach to the uproar, suggesting that "it's advisable to take a fundamental approach to the matter and look into historic roots of the phenomenon (of 'agents of influence.')"

"Undoubtedly, Peter the Great would have been the agent of all times, agent 007," it said.

## 141 feared killed in China plane crash

PEKING (AP) — A Boeing 737 jetliner crashed Tuesday in southern China near the tourist city of Guilin and all 141 people aboard were feared dead, officials said.

The China Southern Airlines flight, which started in Canton, crashed about 27 kilometres from Guilin, said an official from a Western aviation company in Peking.

The Foreign Affairs Office in Guilin said debris from the crash was scattered over a wide area of mountainous terrain, making it unlikely that anyone had survived.

The Spanish embassy received unofficial reports that two Spaniards were aboard the plane, said Jorge Romeu, an embassy attache. He said he called the

Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) but was unable to get any information about the crash.

CAAC officials in Peking said 133 passengers and eight crew members were aboard the plane when it crashed near Guilin, famed for its limestone peaks rising above the Pearl River.

Officials in the Guangxi Zhang autonomous region, where the crash occurred, refused to give details of the crash.

"We are looking and investigating what happened," said an official at China Southern. The official said the weather in Canton and Guilin was clear and that weather was not a cause of the crash.

About 20 to 30 minutes before

the plane's scheduled arrival at around 9 a.m., the pilot radioed that everything was fine, said the Western aviation source. Like the China Southern official, he spoke on condition of anonymity.

The flight normally lasts an hour.

The plane was a 737-300, a newer generation jet, Boeing spokesman Jack Gamble said in Seattle, where the company is based.

He said the plane was delivered in May 1991 and had 4,265 flight hours and 3,153 landings, both low numbers.

The crash was the fifth air disaster in China in four months.

## Little threat from sunken nuclear sub — Norway

OSLO (R) — Norway said Tuesday radiation leaking from a sunken Soviet nuclear submarine presented little threat and an attempt to raise the vessel would be riskier than leaving it to rust.

The U.S. television network ABC News said Monday Russian scientists feared a "catastrophic" leak of highly toxic plutonium from the submarine Komsomolets, which caught fire and sank off north Norway in April 1989, killing 42 seamen.

"The amount of radioactive material aboard is insignificant compared to the amounts already in the sea," said Knut Gussgard, director of the Norwegian Nuclear Energy Safety Authority who said a year ago that the submarine's nuclear fuel was leaking.

"We believe radiation leaking

from the submarine is not a threat to fisheries," he said. Even if the submarine cracked releasing relatively large amounts of the plutonium aboard, he did not expect fish would be dangerous to eat.

Nicolai Nosov, identified by ABC News as a submarine designer who led a Russian expedition to inspect the vessel, said radioactive Cesium 137 had been detected as leaking from the reactor. Mr. Gussgard said "windings matched Norway's."

The Russian scientist told ABC News there was a "sat danger" that plutonium in nuclear torpedoes aboard the vessel could start to leak soon, threatening rich fisheries.

"Next year will be our last chance, and then it will be catastrophic. Plutonium will hit the

water and it will be all over," a Russian Navy engineer identified as Captain Tengiz Borisov said in a taped interview.

Mr. Gussgard told Reuters: "Including the torpedoes, the submarine contains about 10 kilos (22 pounds) of plutonium. Atmospheric nuclear testing over the years has released tonnes of plutonium, much of it into the sea."

He reiterated Norwegian findings that it would be less risky to let the submarine rust on the seabed in international waters 1,685 meters (5,500 ft) deep and gradually leach its plutonium into the sea.

Norway believes there is little marine life at such depths and sea currents would dilute any radioactive substances to levels

that would be no threat to the food chain.

"If there is an attempt to raise the submarine, it could break up and release radiation at sea depths where there are fish," he said. Plutonium is a highly toxic, radioactive substance that remains dangerous for 24,000 years.

Norway says about 300 kilograms of plutonium leaked into the sea from Britain's Sellafield Nuclear plant between 1960 and 1987, an annual rate about the same as the total in the submarine.

A U.S. plane carrying 400 grams (one pound) of plutonium crashed into the sea of Greenland into shallow waters in 1968, causing no measurable damage to fisheries.

## Reynolds faces defeat at Irish polls

DUBLIN (R) — Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds faces double defeat Wednesday in an abortion referendum and a general election that could topple him after just nine months in power.

Opinion polls point to Irish voters rejecting plans to lift this mainly Catholic country's blanket ban on abortion and show that Mr. Reynolds has virtually no chance of winning an overall majority in a snap general election.

After a television debate Monday night with opposition Fine Gael leader John Bruton, most commentators agreed there had been no clear winners and Mr. Reynolds still has a tough fight on his hands.

The two clashed constantly but did agree on one thing — that Labour Party leader Dick Spring's demand to hold the premiership in rotation was impractical and impossible.

Mr. Spring, a former rugby

international who is the most popular politician in Ireland, has demanded a rotating premiership as his price for participating in any coalition.

In the runup to the election, Mr. Reynolds has moved swiftly to attack speculators in Europe's turbulent foreign exchange markets.

The central bank sent overnight money rates soaring to 30 per cent Monday.

Cornwall estates seeking 50 per cent rises.

"Unfair, m'am," cried the Daily Mirror.

Today declared:

"The royals are to public relations what Laurel and Hardy were to the removal business."

British taxpayers devote an annual £10 million (\$17 million) or so to the "evil list" payout for the royal family — officially an expenses allowance.

Britain spends millions more on police protection, upkeep of palaces such as Windsor and royal travel.

A further sign of increased public dissatisfaction with the cost of the royals emerged in an opinion poll commissioned to coincide with the queen's anniversary lunch.

The survey for Independent Television News found three out of four Britons believed ways should be found to cut the cost of the monarchy. Only 21 per cent thought it represented value for money.

"Britain," commented the Guardian, "very far from being a nation at ease with itself, seems to be beginning to find the royals a show too lavish to countenance."

## Outcry erupts in U.K. over cost of royals

LONDON (R) — Britain's royal family faced a whirlwind of criticism Tuesday, whipped up by a government minister's pledge that taxpayers will foot an enormous bill to restore fire-gutted Windsor Castle.

Anger at an announcement by National Heritage Secretary Peter Brooke that the government would pay to repair the damage from the fire rekindled a broader debate over the cost of the monarchy to a nation reeling from economic recession.

It united many shades of opinion in the British media that Queen Elizabeth, exempt from income tax on her vast wealth, and the Conservative government had lost touch with the people.

"The Daily Mail is a staunch yet concerned defender of our monarchy. But we have to say that, by misinterpreting the present mood, the queen and her ministers risk far more than they realise," the Mail declared in a front-page editorial.

In common with other commentators, it called for cash to flow from the royal purse into public coffers to restore tumbling confidence in the monarchy.

"Why should a populace, many of whom have had to make huge sacrifices during this most bitter

recession, have to pay the total bill for Windsor Castle when the queen, who pays no taxes, contributes next to nothing?" The Daily Mail demanded.

The Windsor blaze gutted several rooms including St. George's Hall, a magnificent state banquetting chamber, as it roared through corridors, burning tapestries, drapes and ancient panelling.

Unconfirmed estimates put the cost of restoring the fabric of the 1,000-room castle west of London, the queen's favourite home, at between £60 million and £100 million (\$90 and \$150 million).

The queen was expected to make her first public reference to the weekend fire in an address Tuesday to a lunch at London's Guildhall in honour of her 40 years on the throne.

Her anniversary year has already been marred by months of press reports of scandal in the House of Windsor, much of it involving the marital woes of heir Prince Charles and his brother Prince Andrew.

The Daily Mirror and Today newspapers contrasted the proposed public payout for Windsor with what they said were notices sent out by Prince Charles to cottage tenants on his duchy of

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### WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

#### EC envoy awaits Macedonia's verdict

ATHENS (R) — The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is expected to announce this week whether it will change its name in order to secure European Community (EC) recognition, special EC envoy Robin O'Neill said. In one of the most obscure, but potentially explosive Balkan disputes, neighbouring Greece has blocked EC recognition of the newly-independent republic saying the name implies territorial ambitions against its own province of Macedonia. An EC declaration made in Lisbon last June said the Community was ready to recognise the republic but it must be under a name which does not include the term Macedonia. Mr. O'Neill, who must file a report on the dispute before the EC's Edinburgh summit in December, said he told the leaders of the republic's two million Slavs and Albanians that he needed their answer by Wednesday. "They must choose their name, and it's on that point that I am awaiting clarification," he told reporters. If the republic stands by its present name, then he would report that to the EC leaders, he said.

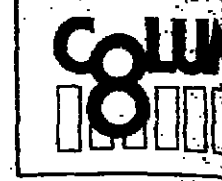
#### Hong Kong to push ahead with reform

HONG KONG (R) — Governor Chris Patten, defying Chinese Premier Li Peng, plans to push ahead with his democratic reform plans for Hong Kong despite Peking's call for a climbdown. In the bluntest language from the Hong Kong side in its latest row with

Peking Patten's spokesman Mike Hanson said Tuesday the governor would take firm proposals to the Legislative Council (Legco) early next year and comments from Mr. Li ruling out a compromise changed nothing. Peking has blasted Mr. Patten daily since he announced plans last month allowing Hong Kong for the first time to elect, directly or indirectly, the majority of Legco before the British colony returns to China in 1997. Hanson noted that the reform package, announced without negotiation with China, had already stirred spirited debate in the colony.

#### U.S. suicide doctor assists again

SOUTHFIELD, Mich. (AP) — Dr. Jack Kevorkian attended the suicide of a cancer patient Monday. It was his sixth assisted suicide. Catherine A. Andreyev, 45, of Moon Township, PA., turned on a device that allowed her to inhale carbon monoxide gas through a mask, police said. "I consider this a well-tested, well-controlled, well-thought out medical procedure," Dr. Kevorkian said. "The aim of suicide is to end a life," he said. "The aim of this is to terminate unbearable suffering. I've made progress because for one more human being, suffering is ended." Dr. Kevorkian was charged with murder after the first three deaths, but each time the cases were dismissed because Michigan has no law against assisted suicide. His Michigan medical license has been suspended, but he remains licensed in California.



#### Trouble with roses? Try elephant dung

CHESTER, England — After months of delicate post office, Brits Zoo is offering a product whose roses need speeing — tubs of elephant dung. "The tub contains about the amount of this product," said a spokeswoman at the Chester Zoo in northern England. "But you the best window street if not enough bed." Chester's seven Asian elephants produce five tonnes a week of "fertiliser and the dung, where it is applied won the Britain in flower award four years. The Christmas what Chester calls "a carefully sealed so as the post office, which concerned about elephant dung thrown and come with a authenticity from the er. "Because elephant vegetation animals, actually quite dry and isn't an unpleasant, said Ms. Cade. requests for tiger d can't possibly provide cause it's really to pick up and handle

#### Former Com boss Shevar chrestened

MOSCOW (R) — G er Eduard Shevar Communist party of Soviet foreign ne Monday he had to the Christian. ITAR-TASS news ported. TASS said nazde, now Geo state, told a radio had been christened Georgian cathedral meant he had eni anity. TASS g saying that facti process of evolva look." A symbol Christianity could vardenze's attempt country riven by flit and separat TASS said Mr. She been christened Y Georgy, the patron protector of Georg

#### ANC threaten to disrupt M World contest

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's African Congress threatened to disrupt this year's beauty contest if Transvaal region off it would disrupt it contest unless anti nominally independe of Bophuthatswana "free political action Bophuthatswana Pre Mangope repeals in political demonstr allows trade union a homeland there will World pageant on Di George Mathuse, reg ary of the organisat organisers, one of 50 largest hotel chains were going ahead w stage the first Miss W in Africa despite th

#### Painting lost survived fury 'mad' U.K. m

LONDON (R) — A Britain's "mad" Mon III, which survived, order to burn it 200 finally met a fiery and blaze at Windsor ( portrait, painted by Beechey in 1797-8, wa few destroyed in the at Queen Elizabeth's gutted several sumpt rooms. The king to portrait which a accompanied by his Prince of Wales, reviv — that he demand said art critic Brian S ing in Monday's Ee dard newspaper. "A of the Beechey family l Prince of Wales, I George IV, whom th not abide, was not cluded in the group deceptively inserted of his mother." Se "When George III se been done, in a tow ordered the canvas f from its frame and b courtiers ignored h George, who suffer of madness and was shen hands with a mistaken for the Geni adior, did not persi demand.

مكتبة الأصل